密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1924 NUMBER 4

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
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THIS WAR

THE WAR has gone on so long now that most every one is fed up with it. It should have been finished days ago, or at least the end should have been in sight, which it is not. The heavens vented a perfectly good rainstorm impartially over the Kiangsu and Chekiang forces a week ago, and it didn't seem to make a bit of difference to either faction. We are at a loss to suggest any means for ending it except to go on with it, which is exactly what is being done. Still one can't help wondering what the end is to be, particularly as regards oneself. We imagine that Wu Pei-fu entertains that personal interest, and that Chang Tso-lin does, and General Chi and General Lu and the soldiers under them and the farmers between them and the merchants supporting them and we admit we do. It's a great war!

LAST JULY, who would have thought it? For that matter, who would have doubted it? Since the days of Yuan Shi-kai, China has been preparing for it. Now we have it. Still, had not the torrential rains of July laid a blanket over 60,000 square miles of northern China, we think there would have been no war for the present. Equally, had the 400 or the 400,000,000 of China taken the Washington Conference of three years ago with any seriousness, there would have been no war either, despite the rains. Fate? Perhaps. At least, facts. Three years ago around the tables of the Washington Conference, China was earnestly advised to disarm. It did—the other eight powers as regards itself. China, the peace-loving people, the country with three thousand years of civilization, the country that progresses without government, the inventors of mahjjong, the land of mystery—Stop, we subscribe. But how is it going to end, *this war*.

WE ADMIT the impression of two weeks ago, that a hundred good men leaping out of the Chekiang line at Liuho and running for dear life for three-quarters of a mile to where the Kiangsu line lay would have caused the most considerable rout yet reported in the press as regards the fighting around Shanghai. Later we read in the papers of the desertion of the Chekiang fleet, which to all appearances quit the Chekiang side last Sunday, joined the Kiangsu fleet for a few hours, and then some of the vessels returned to rejoin Chekiang. Can you beat it? Again, we talked to one of the managers of a leading paper of Shanghai, asking which side he hoped would win, and he replied: "I have two feelings. I hope one side will win, because then fighting around Shanghai will be definitely finished; though I would like to see the other side win. However, if the latter side wins, there is certain

to be more fighting in the near future, which I don't want." With a lot of such dope in hand, which side does the reader think will win? Pressing the question, which side does the reader *hope* will win—and why? Not so easy, eh?

PROBABLY Wu Pei-fu actually put hostilities in motion during the latter days of August by ordering General Chi of Kiangsu to capture his paper-right to the area around Shanghai and particularly the control of the Shanghai-Nanking and, at least the head office, of the Shanghai-Hangchow railways. Wu Pei-fu long ago realized that the railways of China are the best revenue producers of the country. They beat taxes, increased customs, everything when it comes to producing cash; and Wu Pei-fu has been rounding up the railways and even has gone so far as to suggest that the balance of the Boxer Indemnity recently returned by the United States to China be invested in railway construction—the profits, in the latter instance, to be used for education, though he did not go so far as to suggest military or naval education, West Points and Annapolises. No one can blame Wu Pei-fu for hitting the nail on the head. He is wise, tremendously wise; and it is perhaps his wisdom and his record as a strategist which are the most uncertain elements of all the civil war there is in China today. Wu Pei-fu started the war, we believe, because, as an able strategist he seized upon the opportunity presented by the devastating rains of last July and the resulting floods which are supposed to have placed an impassable barrier between Chang Tso-lin and Peking, to deal the *coup de grace* to General Lu, late ruler of Chekiang province and most imposing of Peking's opposition south of the Yangtze river. Has Wu Pei-fu started a war he can not finish? Was he deceived by the effectiveness of the floods north of Peking? Is Wu Pei-fu that sort of a man? That is the issue of the war though perhaps the war will not decide it.

THE FIGHTING between Kiangsu and Chekiang has not thus far resulted as Wu Pei-fu could well have wished, though we can not say that he is disappointed. On the pretext of General Lu having violated peace terms drawn up between Chekiang and Kiangsu last spring by having incorporated some 25,000 troops from Fukien in his forces, General Chi in the latter days of August started mobilizing the troops at his command. Almost before this mobilization became publicly known, the town of Quinsan, 30 miles from Shanghai, was turned into an armed camp of Kiangsu soldiers. Two or three days later, General Lu of Chekiang began placing troops, inferior in number, along a fifty mile line, 15 miles from Shanghai, between the Kiangsu forces and Shanghai but more particularly the Chekiang fort at Woosung and the Chekiang arsenal at Lunghua, both places set forth on the map as part of Kiangsu province but in reality under the control of General Lu. On September 3 the first shot was fired. (In these days of cable, it is not much for a shot to be heard round the world, so we will let that pass.) Kiangsu seemed to be in the position of attacker, but the commander of the Chekiang forces at Liuho stated with pride to a newspapers correspondent that one of his men first pulled trigger. At any rate, they started fighting.

OLD TIME foreign residents of Shanghai joked about the 1924 Chinese war preparations at their door. They hoped both sides were well equipped with umbrellas, and only feared that the Kiangsu forces facing Shanghai would fire so high over the Chekiang line that the bullets would fall into Shanghai as they did during the revolution, a dozen years ago. It was confidently believed that one side or the other would retreat before fighting started, in consideration of a round sum for the commander and a matter of $10 Mex. or so apiece for the soldiers. Their dope was upset. To be sure, soldiers on both sides packed an umbrella and fired pretty high; but there is quite sufficient seriousness to the Chekiang-Kiangsu scrap for even the veterans of the late European show-down to call it a war.

GENERAL CHI of Kiangsu confidently announced at the outset that he would win in about three days. After two weeks of fighting without having gained an appreciable inch, he informed the Consular Body of Shanghai that his forces would be in Shanghai within 24 hours,—which resulted in a sleepless night on duty for all of the Volunteer Corps of the Concessions and likewise for the majority of the officers and crews aboard the 30 odd foreign war vessels protecting Shanghai. Kiangsu failed to arrive. Again this week, Kiangsu has let it be known that it was all set for a drive right through the Chekiang line to the borders of Shanghai. Up to the time of writing, the original Chekiang lines are better manned and more defensible than at any time since hostilities opened. Still, Kiangsu is reported to have from two to five times as many men as Chekiang, having been reinforced by men and munitions from several provinces loyal to Wu Pei-fu; and who shall say that General Chi will not be within hailing distance of the Settlement before this ink is dry—or who cares, generally speaking, as long as the fighting stops, which is the nonsensical part of it all.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the real issue of the war will be fought out or will fritter out between Peking and Mukden, between the forces of Wu Pei-fu and those of Chang Tso-lin, the independent warlord of Manchuria and arch-enemy of Wu. Shortly after the Chekiang-Kiangsu war was underway, Chang Tso-lin began mobilizing his forces for autumn maneuvers. Doubting the sham Peking indignantly declared war on Chang and finally on September 16 the latter issued an exposition of vituperatives against Peking and began attacking Chihli towns just over the Manchurian border. Immediately upon declaring war, President Tsao Kun of the Peking government summoned Wu Pei-fu to become *generalissimo* of the government armies; and the latter promptly announced that the hour had arrived to beat Chang Tso-lin into submission and for Peking to assume its rightful authority over the Three Eastern Provinces, more generally known as Manchuria. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, it was popular opinion that Chang Tso-lin was the better equipped, financially and militarily, of the two. He has been generally accredited with almost unlimited cash, with a vast army of wonderfully drilled soldiers, with an air force which alone would probably defeat any opposition which Peking could place against it, and, in general, fully prepared to wipe out the ignominous defeat administered him by Wu Pei-fu in the spring of 1922 when he boisterously descended on Peking and went fleeing back to Mukden a badly whipped dog. Since war broke out between Chang and Wu last week, however, there has been Wu Pei-fu

propaganda in the press telling of Wu's ability to put 400,000 men against Chang's 100,000 and other boasts to the same end which makes one stop and remember that after all it is Wu Pei-fu who is on test and he has yet to be defeated. Since the memorable election of last October when Tsao Kun assumed the presidency of the Peking government, Wu Pei-fu, his faithful (it can not be denied) follower, has been engaged in unifying China by force. He has met with some, if not complete, success. Wu Pei-fu is a worker and no fool, say all who have had personal contact with him, and he is generally regarded as honest and sincere. He has decided that the moment has arrived further to unify China by bringing Chekiang province and Manchuria, the toughest of all, into the Peking fold. The question is whether or not he will succeed; and there seems to be no answer except fighting it out, the foreign powers having definitely decided to maintain neutrality.

WHAT IS TO BE the effect of this war on China as a nation remains to be seen. China cannot possibly emerge from it, be it short or long, in immediately better circumstances. In the long run, a real decision might prove beneficial to the country, and then again it might not. For the present, China is plunged from a deplorable state into an almost hopeless one. Thousands of square miles of crops will be ruined, business is brought almost to a standstill througthout the country, education is stopped in a thousand centers, and in every way China is weakened because it must fight out the issue rather than settle it peacefully. It's a great pity, but so was the Great War and other wars and a lot of other things. While China has better earned in 10 years a reputation for disemboweling itself in civil war than ever Mexico or any Latin-American country has merited, still we, as foreigners and participants in the war to end all wars, 1914-1918 inclusive, are scarcely in a position to assume a too saintly attitude as regards *this war*, are we?

QUERY: WHAT IS A COOLIE?

SHAKESPEARE—or some one—once remarked that a rose called by some other name would smell just as sweet. How far this rule applies cannot be stated off-hand. However, out of a rather thought-stimulating editorial in the *China Press* for September 5 entitled "And the Coolie Supplies the Motive Power for It All" has arisen a somewhat amusing little controversy over the meaning of the word Coolie. Attention in the editorial mentioned was directed to the part played by the humble workers of China not only in China itself but in many lands abroad. The Coolie abroad "was little better than a slave, but he built the great transcontinental railways across the American continent in both the United States and Canada and he opened the gold mines in California and he cleared away the tropical forests of the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies and Central and South America and developed fruitful plantations which still pay dividends to London, Amsterdam and New York." A few days after the publication of the editorial—on September 9, to be precise—Mr. Kwok Bew, the well known managing director of the Wing On Company of this city took to task the editor of the *Press* for not distinguishing between the terms "coolie" and "farmer"; and on September 11, a Mr. F. S. Yen wrote a letter to the editor in which he sided with Mr. Kwok by introducing a new and narrower definition of the term "Coolie" from that which is in general use in the Treaty Ports of China. Said Mr. Yen: "It seems that the word coolie has been misunderstood and misused and that the origin of same has been mistraced (sic) in Europe, but comes from the sound of two Chinese characters (苦力) meaning hard labor. These characters and the non-use of the word coolie in the Western countries strongly prove the Chinese origin of the word in question ... To foreigners it seems that office boy, janitor, messenger, cook, house servant, waiter, mail-carrier, carpenter, driver, blacksmith and all others without a white collar or a Chinese long gown are coolies, but according to the narrow sense of the two Chinese characters (苦力) a coolie, strictly speaking, is a hard laborer, uneducated, unskilful, industrially unclassified, selling his physical strength or muscle power for bread and butter and doing the hardest and most painful work for the lowest pay. All others, including the farmer, are not coolie ... not every working man is a coolie." Now with all due respect to both Messrs. Kwok and Yen it seems to us that, probably quite unconsciously, they come dangerously close to drawing herrings across the trail, for the word Coolie was used broadly to refer to a great number of Chinese *working men* who have done wonderful works in China and in foreign countries for hundreds of years regardless of whether they have had a small competence or whether they have started the battle penniless, and without undue regard to the social status of the particular generation to which their parents happened to belong.

AS for Mr. Yen's definition one is permitted to choose for himself where authorities disagree. Reference to Webster's Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the New English Dictionary (commonly called the New Oxford) and to the Encyclopedia Britannica—all tolerably good authorities under ordinary circumstances—leads one to tend to the belief that the word Coolie was introduced into China by the Portuguese who came around from India in the sixteenth century. Granted that there *are* Chinese characters which mean "hard labor" and which have the "Coolie" sound it does not follow that these characters were the *origin* of the word, and the fact that the term is used much more generally by foreigners than by natives would tend to make one believe in the foreign origin of the word. This is not, however, the main point. It makes little difference, except to the professional philologist, whether the world Coolie has an Indian or a Chinese derivation: the fact remains that in common parlance any unskilled—and sometimes even a skilled—laboring man is termed a coolie. In fact so far as the question of "farmer" or "coolie" is concerned men who work in the fields as agricultural laborers, more especially if working as hired laborers, are commonly designated Coolies.

MR. Kwok Bew, nevertheless, was not primarily interested, we believe, in the philological aspects of the *China Press* editorial, interesting and important as these may be. What Mr. Kwok apparently disapproved of was the disproportionate praise meted out to a class of men who have undoubtedly done much to develop frontier lands, and to an inference which he apparently drew that the editor was arguing that all the worthwhile Chinese in foreign countries have been and are descendants of the scorned "Coolie Class." Such a statement would have been ridiculous, and to draw such an inference is most unfortunate. As every one knows a small number of Chinese travellers, sightseers, officials, students, and business-men have

gone to many countries close to and far away from China. But equally any one who has bothered to read the articles which have appeared from time to time in our columns during the past two years on the subject of the Chinese in foreign lands cannot have failed to appreciate the fact that the great majority of those Chinese who have settled abroad and who have contributed so greatly to the upbuilding of their adopted countries as well as to the upkeep of the land of their ancestors, have been of the hard working class who are, correctly or incorrectly described in the Far East as "coolies." It must not for one moment be assumed that we mean that the majority of Chinese going abroad have been *Contract* laborers, but we certainly could not agree to limit the term coolie to a contract laborer. Mr. Kwok is quite correct in saying that the "assumption that all the over-seas Chinese or a disproportionate part of them are coarse, ignorant coolies is no truer than that immigrants to your own country from Europe are of the same type, or that all foreigners coming to China are men who cannot earn livings in their own country." It is quite true that many of the Europeans who have settled in Austrialia, New Zealand, and the New World are from the same peasant class of laboring men to whom we refer in China by the adjective Coolie.

THE disagreement which arose between the leader writer of the *China Press* and Mr. Kwok is that each failed to specify exactly and precisely what he was writing about. The point at issue was not the origin of the term under discussion nor even its original technical meaning but the term in its broadly accepted meaning and application. Nor is there anything to be ashamed of in connection with the term: one of the most scholarly and distinguished Chinese gentlemen in Shanghai, one whose name and reputation is known to everyone in this city, is one who quite simply and unaffectedly described himself recently, in an article dealing with the Chinese in America, as having been a coolie boy emigrant from Kwangtung in the eighties of the last century. Certainly no one thinks any the less of this gentleman for his unaffected manner. There are a number of terms which have been commonly used in China by foreigners for generations toward international equality and world democracy. Such terms as "Coolie," "Chinaman," "heathen," have, during recent years at least, come to sound offensively in the ears of Chinese. The average foreigner certainly means no offense when he uses them, but if he gives offense even unconsciously it will be much better in the interests of peaceful and friendly international relations to drop their use. "Laborer," "Chinese," "non-Christian" are quite clear and direct in their meaning and cannot possibly give offense; they should consequently be more commonly used than they are.

IN conclusion, may we refer to an editorial which appeared a few weeks ago in the *Review* on the subject of Aristocracy and Democracy in China. Such references as that of Mr. Kwok to "coarse, ignorant coolies" in his letter to the offending editorial writer of the *China Press* do much to foster class feeling among the Chinese and encourage foreigners in discriminating in an unfortunate manner between groups of the Chinese people among whom they reside. In the article on aristocracy referred to (cf. *Review* for August 2) Professor Leebrick of the University of Hawaii was gently taken to task by us for assuming that the "coolie" Chinese of Hawaii had "never, never, never" belonged to the educated, cultured, and literate classes of their ancestral land. We pointed out at this time that in China "more than in almost any other country the division of the people into social classes is rather conspicuously lacking, and that although in the cases mentioned it is quite conceivable that the children come from illiterate parent it is extremely unlikely that their ancestors for any length of time were all illiterate. . . . It would be difficult to find Chinese in any considerable numbers whose ancestors have 'never, never, never' been literate and cultured or played a part in China's history. The wheel turns and a family rises and falls: in one generation its members are farmers, in another scholars, in another civil or military officials, and in another—beggars. Poverty and illiteracy throw a veil of apparent inferiority over men, whether Western or Oriental, but. . . in China more than in almost any other country the people high and low, rich and poor, bright and stupid, have *ancestors*; somewhere at some time these ancestors have had money and brains and have played no mean part in the history of their country." It was Mr. Kipling who wrote once about the very little difference which exists in reality between "Bridgit O'Grady and the Colonel's lady" and what he said applies equally strongly to the shallow step which exists between the Chinese *literatus*, official, farmer, and *coolie*. The coolies and the men of "good families" spring from the same parent stem. When the family is prosperous its scions stay at home; when the wheel turns and "hard times come a-knocking at the door" they go abroad with or without a few dollars in their pockets. Some sink and others swim, but all have ancient blood in their veins. So—why quarrel over a name?

Americans Paying Debts of Asia to Europe

Conclusion to Be Drawn from Figures for Last Year's Far Eastern Trade

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THE American people are paying the debts which the principal trading nations of the Far East owe to Europe. That is the conclusion to be drawn from the report recently issued by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce covering the trade for the year 1923 of the six leading countries of the Orient—namely Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Dutch Indies, British Malaya and the British Indies.

This is how it comes about. Europe sold to the countries of the Orient last year roughly two hundred million dollars' worth more of goods than Europe bought from those countries. As against the above, America bought from the Orient last year two hundred and seventy-eight million dollars' worth more of goods than she sold to the Orient. As in international commercial transactions, as in private ones, a balance must always be struck somehow, the credits, or money, or silver, or whatever it may have been that America had to place at the disposal of the Orient to make good the disparity between what America bought from the Far East and what she sold to the Far East were just passed along to Europe by the Oriental countries to make up the deficiencies in that direction—and then they had some to spare..

Some details of how the Orient's "windfall" from the United States was applied follow: In the case of Japan it was entirely applied to the liquidation of European balances against the Island Empire. The twenty-nine millions of India's credit with the United States remaining after India's debt to Europe of fifty millions had been liquidated by transfers of Indian credit to Europe owed in America was practically all remitted by the United States to India in the form of bar silver.

The state of affairs as brought out by the above figures by no means is to be taken as meaning that American trade with the Far East is not growing. The figures, on the

(*Continued on next page*)

contrary, show quite a healthy growth during the past decade. But it must be admitted that America is not getting its share of imports into Far Eastern countries, despite the fact that imports to the Far East from the United States in 1923 were nearly four times greater than in 1913, while the trade the other way about was only three times greater. In 1913 Asia sent $242,000,000 worth of raw products to the United States in return for $133,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. In 1923 the Orient shipped to the United States $776,000,000 worth of cargo, mostly raw silk, rubber, jute, tin, manganese, tea, coffee and spices, but took in return only two-thirds as much, or $498,000,000 worth of practically the same products as America sold to the Orient ten years ago, plus a large amount of wheat and wheat flour to China.

In the decade 1913-1923, American annual shipments to China have grown by five hundred per cent to $123,000,000; to Japan by over 400 per cent to $261,000,000; to the Philippines by 100 per cent to $50,000,000; and to India by 300 per cent to $43,000,000.

But despite this showing of increase in the shipment of American goods to the Far East, America's total makes a rather poor showing alongside that of Europe. In the year 1923 Europe sold to the six Oriental countries mentioned in the first paragraph—which form the basis of this discussion—about two and a-half times as much as America did, or $1,121,000,000 worth of manufactured articles. As against this Europe only bought from the Orient $923,000,000 worth of raw materials.

Worked out into percentages Europe's increase of sales to the Orient during the decade comes to only twenty-nine per cent, but the balance of trade in favor of Europe was quadrupled. In 1913 Europe sold to the Orient only $48,000,000 worth more than she bought. In 1923 Europe had increased the balance in her favor to $198,000,000.

Among the six Oriental countries under discussion, China and Japan made the poorest relative showing last year. In 1923 China and Japan piled up an unfavorable trade balance against themselves of $403,000,000. The four tropical colonies of Asia, namely, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and British India on the other hand have to their credit a favorable trade balance of $748,000,000. Subtracting the amount which China and Japan have fallen behind on, the net balance of trade in favor of the Oriental countries as a whole comes to the handsome sum of $345,000,000.

The unfavorable merchandise balances of China and Japan were largely offset by direct borrowing in Europe and America, by services rendered by Japanese shipping, and remittances to China by Chinese abroad. The favorable merchandise balances of the tropical countries were offset by shipments of silver to India direct from America, or via England, by transfers of American credits from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya to Holland and England, to apply to European debts to America; and by liquidation of the invisible indebtedness of the Philippines to the United States.

The figures quoted above would indicate that America has a great field in the Orient to develop. Considering that America itself is a country a great proportion of whose exports are raw products it seems an anomaly that America should draw raw products from the other side of the earth to the value of one-third more than she sells. One American company merchandising a food product has recently shown how sales in the Orient can be profitably and enormously increased by going about the matter in an intelligent manner and doubtless other American concerns during the next few years will help to decrease America's annual debit balance to the Far East.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

Would Put Boxer Money in Railway

The following resolution was recently passed by the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce:

"We, the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, strongly favor the investment of the Returned Boxer Indemnity Funds in some enterprise which in itself will benefit the Chinese public as a whole, and at the same time serve to create a permanent foundation, the income from which may be devoted to educational and cultural purposes. We do not favor the dissipation of the principal of these Funds by direct expenditure in educational work.

Since the Szechuan-Hankow Railway is the only Chinese line under construction in which Americans are financially interested we believe the Boxer Funds should be invested in continuing the construction of this railway. Careful provision should be made for American supervision of the original expenditure of the Funds and the future operation of this railway to the end that the income from the foundation be assured as a permanent endowment for educational and cultural purposes."

The Boxer Indemnity and Agricultural Science

BY P. W. TSOU,

Dean, College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking

IT has been the desire of our friendly Powers, interested in remission to China of their shares of the Indemnity Fund, to expend the money to the best advantage of the Chinese people. America has expressed the hope to use the balance of her share on scientific researches. For thousands of years China has built her country upon agriculture, and over 80% of her population are farmers. It is obvious that it will be a great and popular help to China if a portion of the balance of the American share of the Indemnity Fund is expended on improvements in agricultural science. The accomplishments of such action will be apparent within a few years, and the appreciation on the part of 30,000,000 Chinese farmers will result in further increaded bonds of friendship between America and China. The author of this proposal takes much pleasure in anticipating great success attending the use of the money on agricultural science.

It will not only be a direct advantage to the 30,000,000 farmers for a certain portion of the Indemnity Fund to go to agriculture, but it will also enhance the chances for China to recover herself from financial embarrassments. Mr. Wan Yuen-lien, the noted educator in China and former Minister of Education, says: "The majority of the Chinese people live on farms, and the wealth of the nation is found in agriculture. To neglect agriculture is, therefore, to ignore the welfare of the majority of the people and to overlook the resourcefulness of the country; thus, how could the people expect prosperity under such circumstances!"

Need for Agricultural Education

(1) At least 70% of the educational funds of this country are derived from land revenue. If public education is enforced in the near future, the requirement for educational funds will greatly increase. However, should agriculture be overlooked, the source of income would not prosper, and education would by no means be bettered.

(2) Industry depends upon the supply of raw material and in China the only supply of such material comes from agriculture. Therefore, the success of industry depends upon the quantity and quality of raw material supplied, since machinery and the like may be permanently installed or acquired from any sources and will therefore receive less consideration.

(3) The trade returns of China in recent years show an excess of imports over exports. About 75% of such exports consist of agricultural products. In case agriculture is improved in this country, it will be only too easy a task to export more than import.

(4) The most important problem confornting improvements in China's agriculture is an organization of Chinese personnel and foreign experts who will undertake to improve plant seeds, to create new and scientific methods and to solve all other difficulties arising on the farm. The financial provisions and personnels of the present experiment and research establishments, national or provincial, are far from being able to assume such responsibilities. Moreover, the agricultural administration has more or less been affected by political conditions. Unless it is freed from such embarrassing conditions, and unless a separate organization can be founded, there will be but little hope of improvement in China's agriculture.

(5) To improve agriculture in China will require a considerable amount of money. At present the Chinese communities have scarcely paid any appreciable attention to the important problems of farmers. Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Ambassador to China, has stated that the Chinese farmers are the ignored 80% of the population. This is true to the regret of our people. Under such circumstances, it is very difficult to obtain even a small sum to finance agricultural improvements in China. The Indemnity Fund is paid by the population. Should the remitted balance of this fund be appropriated without giving a proper share to agriculture, when will the 30,000,000 Chinese farmers be freed from their troubles?

(6) Agriculture is most extensively developed in the United States. As China's geographical conditions and her products are similar in many ways to those of the United States, China has to follow the example of her sister republic in this respect, and she will have to enlist the

assistance of American experts in agricultural science. It is therefore apparently reasonable to expend a portion of the American share of the Indemnity Fund on agricultural science. In this connection, the expressed intentions of both Chinese and American educational leaders in regard to the use of this fund is complied with.

The distribution of the fund.—The total amount of Indemnity Fund due to the United States governments is about $12,455,000 American money, or about $25,000,000 Mexican. If an amount of $1,000,000 Mex. is to be returned to China annually so that all money will be fully repaid within a period of twenty years, and if this amount is devoted to the development of Chinese civilization in the right manner, China will find no better way than this to make herself a better country. This proposal aims particularly that one third of the money to be annually returned to China, or about $350,000 Mex., should be used to develop Chinese agriculture, and of this amount $270,000 could be used as current expenses and $80,000, as a basic fund to be put in the savings bank. After twenty years this basic fund to-gether with its accumulated interest—about $4,000,000—could be used to continue carrying on the work already started. As to the kind of work and its administration which we aim to accomplish with the indemnity, I have the privilege to make a general statement in the following. It is hoped that the detailed scheme will be worked out by the Indemnity Committee to be organized by both Chinese and American experts of agriculture and education.

Most Urgent Works Pending Solution

Space does not permit me to outline the reasons for agricultural improvement and the important agricultural problems for solution. In this proposal, I wish to mention only the outstanding problems which could be solved with a limited amount of indemnity fund. I hope, however, that countries other than the United States, while returning the indemnity, will also consider the work of agricultural improvements and devote a proper portion of the fund to it. The following are a few of the most significant agricultural problems which should be studied and solved by all means immediately.

(1) Cotton Improvement.—The area of land in China adapted to the growth of cotton is not smaller than that in the United States, but the amount of production is only one-fifth as much and the quality of fibre is much worse. If the work is properly improved as in America, the yield will be greatly increased and the government will receive an increasing revenue of many millions of dollars. Mr. E. L. Sun, cotton expert and head of the Cotton Department of the College of Agriculture, Southeastern University, has made definite plans for improving Chinese cotton work on a national basis. According to his plan, an annual fund of $100,000 Mex. will be enough to establish as many cotton experimental stations as needed for all the cotton growing sections in China. I, therefore, propose that $100,000 of the indemnity should be expended in the work of cotton experimentation.

(2) Forestry Development.—That China needs forestry is known to the whole world. Forestry is perhaps the biggest and most urgent problem of construction in China. China is one of the very few nations that have persistently neglected their forests. She has suffered tremendously from the direct and indirect consequences of forest destruction. Forestry, either considered as a problem by itself or as a problem in Chinese agriculture justifies this demand. In order to develop forestry in this country for the prevention of floods and drought and for the increase of forest products, this proposal suggests that $100,000 Mex. be used for this work.

(3) Control of Animal Diseases.—The Chinese livestock and poultry die of diseases annually in huge numbers and the loss is not smaller than that of crops due to plant diseases. To remedy this, the manufacture of serum to inoculate animals is indispensible. This material or serum should be made in large quantities and sold at very low price to farmers who will have their live stock immunized so that they will become resistant to any contagious diseases. For this work $50,000 Mex. should be appropriated annually.

(4) Provide Scholarships.—China has experienced the shortage of good agricultural experts. At present, the number of well-trained and experienced agriculturists is not over fifty. Hence money should be provided to support those well prepared and experienced agricultural workers to further their studies in America. If, in the meantime, ten men are sent to America annually, the necessary amount required will be $20,000 Mex.

Administration

(1) There shall be a Bureau of Agricultural Improvements of China to administrate the above work. For the Bureau, the Indemnity Committee shall appoint the Board of Trustees of from seven to eleven men, Chinese and American both, whose duty is to supervise the work of the Bureau.

(2) The Board of Trustees of the Bureau shall appoint a well known agricultural leader as the chairman of the Bureau, and the latter shall invite a number of American and Chinese agricultural experts as members.

(3) It will be the duty of the Bureau of Agricultural Improvements to take full charge and control of all the cotton experiemtal stations, forestry experimental stations and serum factories in various parts of China, and to appoint promising agricultural and forestry workers to further their education in the United States.

(4) The Bureau shall cooperate with all th e agricultura experimental stations and agricultural colleges of the country to solve agricultural problems.

(5) The Bureau shall also cooperate with the district agricultural experimental stations and educational institutions and rural schools to carry on agricultural extention work by distributing improved seeds and disseminating scientific knowledge of agriculture to farmers so that desirable results can be obtained.

(6) The annual budget of the Bureau of Agricultural Improvements of China shall be made by the Board of Trustees and reported to the Indemnity Committee. At the end of each year a report of the work of the year shall be prepared and published in both Chinese and English.

Present Status of Spinning Industry in China

BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

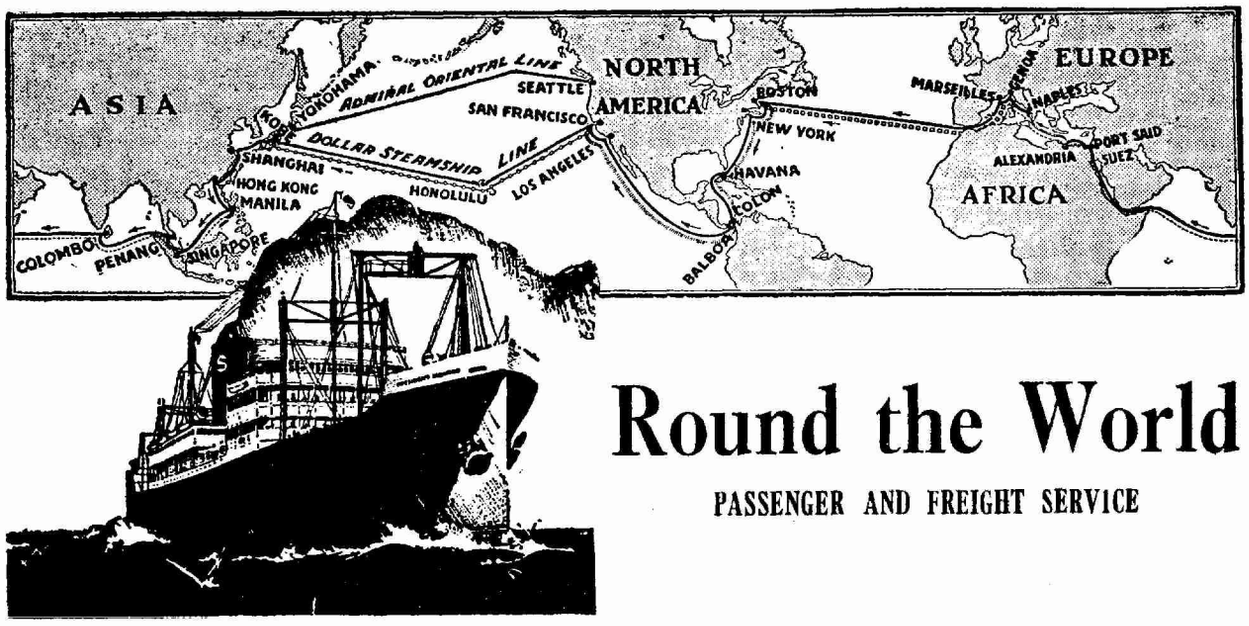
IF the present situation of the spinning industry in China could be summarised into outline form, it could be stated in one sentence. Chinese interests have passed from the stage of development to a path of decline while the Japanese are making rapid strides ahead and the British position remains unchanged. These varied circumstances are very significant and merit detailed consideration.

Chinese Role

The history of the Chinese in this industry is a record of merely twenty years. Its beginning dates back to 1900 when there were only a very few cotton mills, their success or failure at that time meaning very little or nothing to the cotton business of the country. During 1918 and 1919, the cotton industry in China suddenly rose into prominence and new mills sprang up like mush-rooms in all parts of China. It was only then that the spinning industry was organized on a large scale by our Chinese merchants, many of whom were enriched by its profitableness during those early years. After 1921, the tide began to turn from the path of prosperity and the yarn market became gradually depreciated; but although this seriously affected the business of the spinning mills, yet externally they were getting on tolerably well every year. In 1923, a more serious crisis occurred. The precarious situation of the spinning business of the whole world combined with the stagnant yarn market in China has generated a curious and significant effect in the form of an alarming decrease of Chinese spindlage and, strange to note, the rapid increase of Japanese. As China's cotton industry is still in its infancy and its foundation is not yet solid, it is not able to withstand so violent an upheaval. On the other hand, the Japanese interests spare no time nor effort to proceed forward and seize every opportunity to suppress China's part in this industry. The situation is very serious and if not remedied seems to leave but forlorn hope for the recovery of Chinese interests.

Since the development of the spinning industry by Chinese, six years have elapsed. Although various ruinous factors have already been at work ever since 1921, yet the spindles of the cotton mills were not so early affected, and steadily increased during the years 1921 to 1923. The following two reasons account for this:

(*Continued on next page*)



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China's Spinning Crisis Delayed

(1) When the European war was going on in the West, Chinese merchants tried to avail themselves of the opportunity to develop the cotton industry of China on a large scale, and sent many huge orders to England and America for spinning machinery. They were under the illusion that with the world war occupying the West and world attention focusing on it, they were free from external competition. As both England and America were very busy at war and suffered a great deal after its conclusion, they could not supply all these machines at a given time and China's orders were not given prompt attention. Consequently, the date of delivery was delayed several years and not until last year were some of these orders filled. On one hand, the Chinese merchants failed to lay the foundation of a Chinese spinning industry during that favorable moment of the war, while on the other hand, they had to fulfil the contractual stipulations by paying enormous sums for new but unnecessary machines. This accounts for the unnatural and hollow increase of spindles during the past four years.

(2) Although many cotton mills have felt the difficult of carrying on their business since 1921, yet their financia[l] condition was still able to warrant their continued existence Many old mills did a very good business during 1918 and 1919 and acquired very handsome profits. Therefore, they were not seriously affected by occasional loss on account of the depreciated market of their products. On the other hand, the new mills were usually started with fairly sufficient capitals and were able to meet financial stringency for a short time. Therefore in spite of the extreme unprofitableness, external progress was apparently made in the past four years. It was not until the fall of 1923 that the Chinese merchants were confronted with a great crisis. The price of the raw cottons ran steadily higher and the demand for yarn was extremely limited. Both the old and new mills with their chests exhausted and empty were shaken to the foundation. Some factories greatly reduced the number of spindles in operation while others either had to suspend to work or face foreclosure. These are the figures of the working spindles of the various cotton mills during the years 1919 to 1923.

China's Spindlage

Number of factories	Number of spindles.
1919—29	659,752
1920—37	856,894
1921—51	1,238,902
1922—54	1,593,034
1923—55	1,493,672

In this table, we notice the steady increase both in factories and spindles during the first four years, and the slight decrease in 1923. The above table shows only the working spindles, but does not represent the total number in the whole country. The decrease of all the spindles both in operation and in installation can be seen from the table below.

Number of factories.		Spindles in Operation.	Spindles in Installation.	Total
Year	1923—76	1,593,034	628,452	2,221,486
	1923—73	1,802,366	358,040	2,160,406

This table shows a decrease of three factories this year as compared with 1923. In fact four mills; Ta Sun Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were declared bankrupt in the spring, but there was one new one called Tai Fong Cotton Mill in Shensi province. The seventy-three factories represent the total number of factories in all China, but not all of them are producing mills. Among them, five are still under organization, ten have long ceased to work, three are advertised for sale and one is entrusted to French interests to conduct. It is needless to say that there is no hope for the three-bankrupt mills, but even the situation of the suspended ten mills is most serious. If they are not helped financially they seem destined to face bankruptcy at no distant date. The total number of the spindles of these ten mills is 282,664, of which 195,996 belong to the mills in Shanghai. But it should be remembered that these figures were collected a year ago, and may not be true at present. It is generally believed that the present condition is much worse than before and the number of suspended spindles double that of a year ago.

Increase of Looms

In the midst of general disappointment over the present decline of the Chinese spinning business, the thing that may console Chinese is that there has been a great and rapid increase of looms. In spite of the stagnant market of yarn, cloth is a daily necessity. On account of its utility and necessity, naturally it claims a good market. Moreover in order to release accumulated stocks, the cotton mills have set up as many looms as possible. This accounts for the rapid strides which the latter have made in the two years and which can be best shown by the following figures.

	1923.		1924	
	Looms in Operation	Looms in Installation	Looms in Operation	Looms in Installation
Shanghai	4,240	1,900	4,410	2,166
Other Ports	3,577	2,742	5,017	2,042
Total	7,817	4,642	9,481	4,208

Both in Shanghai and in other ports the steady increase of looms is noteworthy and, judging from the present unfavorable condition of the yarn business, their progress is not likely to cease in the next few years.

Japan's Role

Every loss to China in the spinning industry, has proved an appreciable gain for Japanese interests. In no way can we better show their wonderful and rapid development than by preparing the following table.

	Number of mills		Spindles in operation		Sprindles in installation	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Shanghai	28	22	629,368	536,828	201,816	172,728
Tsingtao	9	9	218,000	75,000	73,000	246,200
Tientsin	4	1	76,728		20,000	30.000
Total	41	32	924,096	621,828	294,816	458,928

In Tsingtao, though there is no increase in the number of mills the number of spindles nearly trebled itself within a year. In Shanghai, there are six new mills added to the old ones with also a great increase of spindles. In 1922, there was only one mill in Fientien, but a year later three new ones were simultaneously set up. Of course, in Fientien and Tsingtao, there is no foothold for Chinese interests to do any business but even in Shanghai, Chinese find it very hard to check the expansion of the Japanese. It is generally believed with certainty that the Japanese spindles will outnumber Chinese within the short space of 5 years. The general situation of the spinning industry in China controlled by both the Chinese and foreign interests can be summarized in the following comparative table:

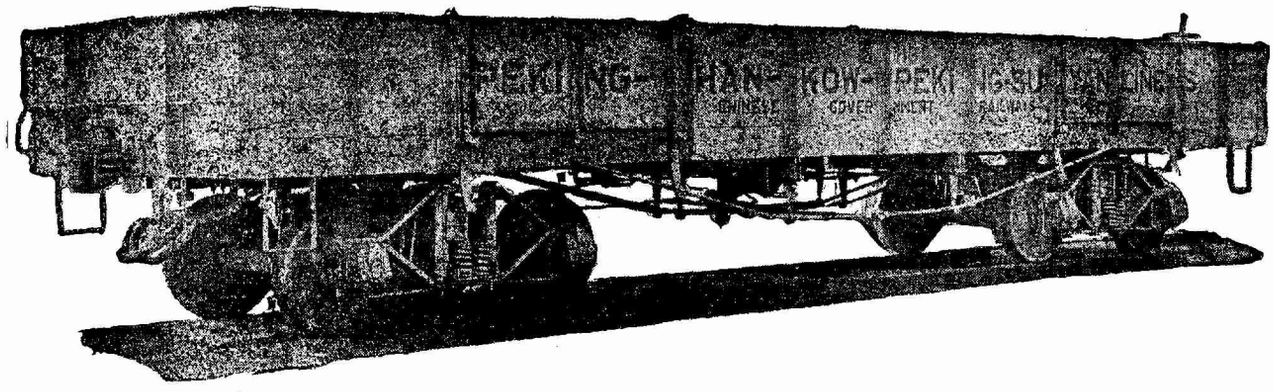
	Number of mills	Working spindles	Number of Mills	Working spindles
	1923		1924	
Chinese	67%	64%	61%	56%
Japanese	28%	25%	34%	34%
British	5%	11%	5%	10%

This table gives a clear-cut idea of Chinese decline and Japanese prosperity in this industry in China. At present, the situation of the Chinese cotton factories is most precarious and there are daily rumors that one mill suspends work, another is going to be bankrupt, while a third has been sold at a public auction. While the present headlong decline goes on among the Chinese, the Japanese exert their best efforts to further their schemes in order to satisfy their ambition of monopolizing this industry in China. What is responsible for the vicissitudes of fortune of Japanese and Chinese interests? Money is the answer. The capital of Chinese cotton mills is generally limited and small. They withhold finances when the market of their products happens to be stagnant and depreciated for a considerable time, while the Japanese people always start their business with a large sum of ready funds. Therefore, if some crisis should confront the Japanese they can meet it peacefully and quietly. Although money is the thing that is vital in any kind of enterprise, yet we should not ignore the element of good management. The Chinese generally spend a great deal of money in external decorations and entail a large expenditure by providing a swarming host of unnecessary and useless employees. This also explains Japanese success and Chinese failure in conducting the same industry under similar circumstances.

In conclusion, a comparative list of the capital of the Chinese, Japanese, and British mills in China is given:

		1924.	1923.
Chinese	Shanghai	$ 13,700,000	$13,200,000
	other cities	56,080,000	55,280,000
Japanese	Shanghai	170,310.000	75.500,000
	Tsingtao	30,950,000	5,000,000
	Tientsin	10,000,000	10,000,000
British		7,700,000	7,650,000

All the world over



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Men and Events

John S. Potter of the Asia Realty Company, Shanghai, departed for Hankow on Thursday, September 24, on a short business trip.

Miss Lillian May Wilkinson, secretary to American Consul General E. S. Cunningham, returned to Shanghai on the *President Van Buren*, after spending the summer in the States.

The Shanghai Y. M. C. A. has assigned ten of its secretaries to work in the Red Cross Hospitals helping the wounded soldiers. Their principal work will be to entertain the men, reading, writing letters, etc.

Miss Clarice Moise, assistant editor of the *China Journal of Science and Arts* returned to Shanghai on the *President Pierce*. Miss Moise spent the summer in California and gave a series of interesting lectures on subjects dealing with China.

The Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women will give a garden party in the Methodist Compound, 722 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on Tuesday, September 30, for the members and their friends. Tea will be served at 4:30 followed by the business meeting and a program.

Professor Vernon Nash, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and for several years engaged in newspaper work in various parts of the United States, has joined the faculty of the Peking (Yenching) University where he will assist in the organization of courses in journalism.

Charles Daily, correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* at Peking and contributing editor to the *China Weekly Review*, has been ill at the P. U. M. C. Hospital in Peking for several weeks. Mr. Daily became ill while in Indo-China last summer where he went to cover the American Round-the-World flight. At last report Mr. Daily was somewhat improved.

Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute Teachers College, New York, spent a few days in Shanghai this week before leaving for Manila. Dr. Monroe is an educational expert and is making a survey of the educational facilities available for American children in the Orient. He will also make recommendations as to the uses to which the American share of the Boxer Indemnity should be put.

In spite of the fact that many governmental schools in this part of China have to suspend their studies on account of the military activities, the National Institute of Self-Government, 88 Avenue Road, Shanghai, had its inauguration exercise on September 17, with some twenty nembers of the faculty and staff and one-third of the total student body present. The total student body numbers 130. The exercise was held in the Institute at 2 o'clock p. m. and lasted for two hours. Dr. Carsun Chang, president of the Institute presided. After saluting the national five-colored flag by all in attendance, Mr. Pan Ting-Siang, representing the civil governor at Nanking, gave an address, emphasizing the principle that the training of leadership for local government is fundamental to national unity and integrity. He gave assurance that the Institute would be supported by the government and the public.

According to a letter recently received in China from Sir Robert Hotung, his idea of devoting the balance of the Boxer Indemnity funds to the building of railroads coincides with his views expressed in 1920 when Sir Robert paid a visit to the United States. Sir Robert Hotung advances the opinion that the Boxer funds should be used to complete the Canton-Hankow Line and make education a charge on the railway's revenue. The completion of this line and linking it up with the Canton-Kowloon Railway at Canton would mutually benefit China and Great Britain in this case, and the building of railroads in various parts of China would mutually benefit China and all countries in the promotion of trade and assist China in developing her resources. Sir John Jordan, according to a news note reproduced from the Hongkong *Daily Press*, in an address delivered before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce and the London branch of the China Association, advanced the same ideas, and referred to Sir Robert Hotung as being the originator of this plan.

The journal of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume LV, containing the proceedings of the meetings, lectures and papers read during the year of 1924, is available, and in addition the index to the journal, covering volumes I to LIV. The index was compiled by Peter Blair Ferguson and issued as a supplement to the journal. A glance through this journal gives one an idea of the valuable literature compiled therein, furnishing interesting reading matter covering subjects relative to China, mak-

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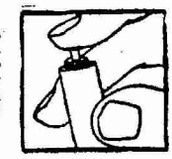

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ing the book also valuable for reference. The reports of the meetings by the Honorary Curator, secretary and treasurer are included and also the list of members of the Royal Asiatic Society. Some of the subjects covered in lectures and papers read at the meetings of the Society include: "Who Are the Northern Chinese?", "Southern Migration of the Sung Dynasty," "The Dead Hand in China," "The Gods of the Chinese," "List of the Birds of Chihli Province," reviews of recent books, critical bibliographical notes, study of the Tungus language, etc. A list of the additions to the library are published.

American Trade Delegation Arriving in Shanghai October 11

A delegation of American business men from Seattle and other cities of the Northwest will arrive in Shanghai on the *President Madison* on October 11 on an investigating tour. The trade commission has been sponsored by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is the second commercial commission to visit the Orient. Captain J. S. Gibson, head of the commission, announced that the party would pay official calls at Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. Opportunity will be given the members of the party to visit other cities and points of interest, however.

The purpose of the trip is to study trade conditions in all the large cities in the Orient. After arrival in Manila, according to present plans, the commissioners will disband, returning directly to Seattle aboard the *President Madison* or making more extended visits in the Orient. Much interest is being taken in the forthcoming visit of this delegation and the various commercial bodies in each port are making extensive plans for entertainment. The first trip of a trade commission to the Orient under the auspices of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce was in 1921.

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News from Central China

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Changsha has been advised by Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Japanese Minister in Peking has consented to bring to the attention of his government the case of the shooting of the anti-Japanese crowd in Changsha last year. Yang Shiun-chen, Councillor of Foreign Affairs in Changsha, spent considerable time in Peking early this year in connection with this case.

Serious flood disaster is reported from several districts near Suifu in Szechuen. One report states that the river overflowed its banks last month, and five thousand persons are estimated to have lost their lives,

The management of the Yangtze Engineering Works in Hankow has addressed a letter to the Foreign Office setting forth its present status with respect to the alleged sale to Japanese interests. It is stated that while the Works is facing difficulties through business depression and is in the meantime pressed for repayment of its debts by Japanese creditors, the Works has not yet handed over the factory to the Japanese as requested by the latter. Plans are being worked out whereby the present management will secure new capital from Chinese sources to start again and pay off its obligations to the Japanese.

Aitchen K. Wu, Commissioner or Foreign Affairs in Hankow, was guest at a dinner given in honor of his friends in Hankow. The guests were mostly technical men and returned students.

A circular has been issued in Hankow calling upon the people throughout the country to move for restoration of Chinese customs and the taking back of judicial and educational rights from nationals of Imperialistic countries. It was signed by "representatives of municipal citizens of Hankow."

The Hankow Y. M. C. A. is meeting with great success in its activities in promoting popular education. Over fifty free schools have been established since the commencement of the work, and a large number of students of the poor class have been enrolled.

The first privately-owned automobile has appeared in Changsha, the car being the property of Dr. F. C. Yen, an American trained doctor and now superintendent of the Hunan-Yale Hospital. It is an English make machine of small width and wheelbase. The streets in Changsha are too narrow for it, and its use is therefore limited to the driveway outside the citygate.

The *U. S. S. Peary* (226) and *Preston* (344) of the United States Destroyer Squadron have arrived in Hankow from down river. They will be in Hankow for some time on patrol duty.

The local Police Commissioner has issued extraordinary orders prohibiting the circulation of newspapers containing rumors about the Kiangsu-Chekiang war. A War Intelligence Bureau has been established in Wuchang by the authorities to circulate authentic news about the fighting. The daily news reports are sent to the papers through the police.

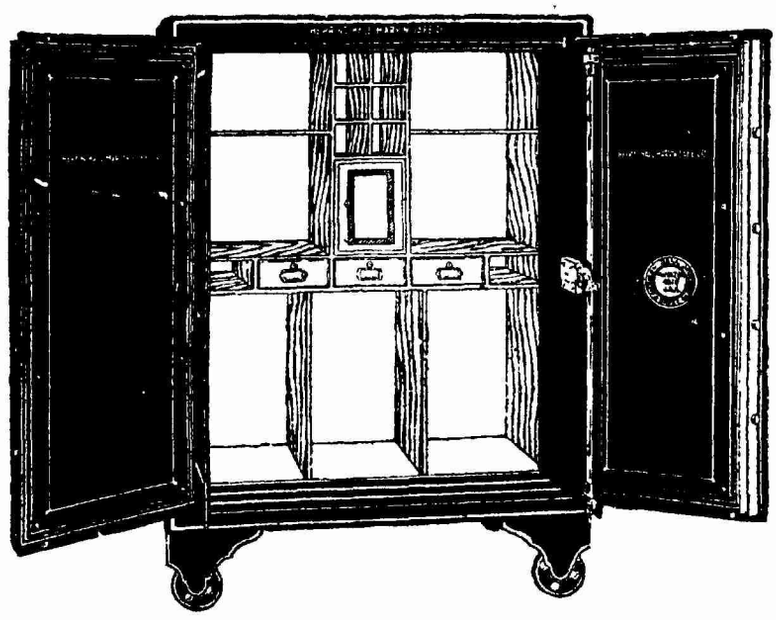
Ricksha coolies in the native city of Hankow have gone on strike as a protest against the operation of motor bus service through the outskirts of Hankow by the Hankow-Tsai-Tien Motor Bus Company. The main argument of the coolies is that the bus service would offer serious competition to them as people will prefer a cheaper and quicker motor service to the slow and more expensive rickshas.

Governor Tsai Chen-hsun has ordered a moratorium on notes issued by the government at Nanchang, which caused considerable alarm among the merchants. The Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce has requested the Governor not to take such a step in Kiukiang in view of the disastraous effect on business. The notes of the Banks of China and Communications at Nanchang are also being discounted.

The Chinese Volunteer Company of Hankow held their first meeting of the fall in the China Merchants Club, where schedules for resuming the weekly drill were discussed. The Volunteer Company is proving very popular among the young men of Hankow under the zealous leadership of Tseng Wu-cho, manager of the Bank of Communications.

Rev. O. B. Parson is due to arrive in Hankow next month to be the new pastor of St. John's Church. Until his arrival Bishop L. H. Roots of the American Church Mission, has appointed the Rev. S. H. Littell to arrange for the regular services.

The position of the native banks in Hankow is weakened through the closing up of the Chui Feng Bank, which enjoyed the best of credit during its existence. Some of the managers



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of the native banks absconded with $400,000 of the bank's cash and capital, mostly deposits of individuals. Legal action is being taken by the creditors against the shareholders.

The Division under the command of General Wang Yu-chin, Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze, has been mobilized by order of General Wu Pei-fu for service in Kiangsu. The troops are moving down river from various points along the Hupeh-Szechuen border.

The High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, has established a branch of his office in Changsha. The step is said to have been taken through fear of troubles in Hunan, which has publicly announced its desire to be neutral in the present fighting between Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Six of the educational delegates have returned from Peking, and report that the Minsitry of Communications has now agreed to return $40,000 a month from taxes to Hupeh Province for educational expenditures. The long dispute between educational circles in Wuchang and the Ministry is expected to be settled.

Progress in the development of the Chengchow Commercial Port in Honan is steadily going ahead, and it is learned that a few main streets will be macadamized in the very near future as a preliminary step toward the improvement of the city.

Hankow, September 19, 1924.

News from South China

After having remained paperless for ten days, September 8 to 17, Canton again saw its regular newspaper circulation last Wednesday. The strike of the compositors for an increase of 35 to 50 per cent in wages has failed, but the question may be raised again after next Chinese New Yeart Printing shop compositors are still idle, as they are no. needed by the Kuomintang Bolshevists for propaganda purposes so badly as those in the press rooms. The newspapers of Canton, under strict Bolshevist censorship, are not so essential to the public these days as in the past.

The local news agencies in Canton, some 15 in all, have formed a union also and, thus, they will soon form a factor in Canton. These agencies, individually, are nothing but a group of reporters covering local affairs and sending their copies to the newspapers on a monthly consideration running from $5 to $8 from each paper ordering their service. Of course, some agencies are subsidized by politicians. In the recent compositors strike because of which the Canton newspapers suspended publication from September 8 to 17, the news agencies were compelled to be idle, as the Canton Press Association had decided against any agency circulating news through any other than the regular channel, the registered newspapers of the city. Had the reporters had the nerve, they could have circulated "extras", "expresses" and the like and made no little success during the ten days when Canton was newspaperless. The news agencies in Canton are the Tai-ping-yang, Kok-ng, Shih-shi, Hok-heng, Chup-chung, Koong-mon, Pok-chi, Chin-man, Kawngchow, Chung-hing, Shi-kai, Nam-fong, Ling-kiu, Wah-kiu and others.

Since the departure of Wu Te-chen and Chen Kie-woon, of the Canton Municipality and official receivers of the Chinese Mercnants Bank of Hongkong, Canton Branch, which failed recently, it has been decided that the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton and the committee of creditors of the Bank shall act as liquidators through their proper representatives.

The Chinese employees of Andersen, Meyer, and Co. an American firm in Shameen, have issued a statement denying that they have been unreasonably treated by their employers since their return to work after the Shameen strike and that the proposed boycott of this firm by the agitators is uncalled for and should not be enforced.

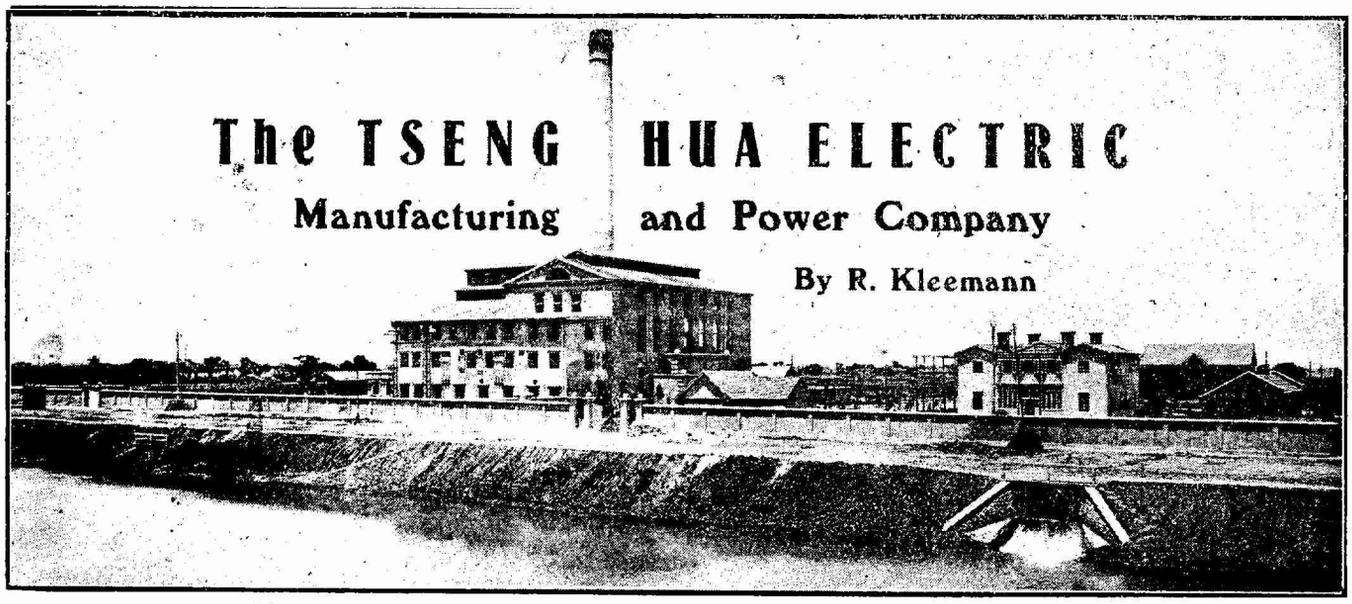
Under the auspices of the Chinese Yonng Men's Christian Association of Canton, these will soon be organized in this city an "Anti-Opium Association," for the purpose of creating opinion against the evil. According to a statement, China last year raised more than 20,000,000 pounds of raw opium, mostly in provinces under control of militarists. In Canton and districts where Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang government dominated the last 18 months, sale of opium has been openly sanctioned.

Chang Siu-tong, assistant managing-director of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, appears to be one of the most lucky victims of the present bandit outrage in Kwangtung. He was captured near Naam

(*Continued on page 133*)

The TSENG HUA ELECTRIC Manufacturing and Power Company

By R. Kleemann



South view of Tseng Hua power station near Changchow, Kiangsu province

THE Tseng Hua Electric and Power Company had its beginning when a group of Chinese industrials headed by Mr. Sao-Tseng Sze, then Director-General of Lung-Tsing-U-Hai Railway, visited the Siemens Werks in Germany in 1920, and a conference was held there with the Directors of the Siemens concern to promote an electric industry in China to manufacture electric machinery and apparatus. After Mr. Sze's return from Europe, further conferences were held between Chinese industrials and representatives of the German Siemens concern, both from Germany and from its affiliated concern in China, the Siemens China Company. The promoters of the Tseng Hua Electric Manufacturing and Power Co. were well aware of the difficulties arising for a factory from the peculiar conditions of the electric machinery business in this country, of the raw materials, of the working staff and many other questions that have to be considered in starting a new enterprise of this kind. The attempts hitherto made in this direction in different parts of the country have not resulted in establishing a manufacturing industry of any importance, especially in the manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus. Therefore in order to insure greater degree of success, the promoters made arrangements for co-operation with the German Siemens concern, through its affiliated concern in China, the Siemens China Company, in the supply of designs for buildings of machinery and technical skill.

The management of the Tseng Hua Electric Manufacturing and Power Co. in an endeavor to secure as early a return as possible for the investment of its shareholders, decided to establish a power station to supply current for existing industries, before undertaking to manufacture. The management felt confident that a power station supplying electricity to the public would be a revenue producing business at the start whereas a manufacturing business would require some years before interest on investments could be effected. Therefore immediate steps were taken to apply for and to secure a concession for a power station through the various ministries in Peking for the supply of electricity in the Wusih-Changchow district, where cotton mills, flour mills, and other industries are abundant. As soon as all formalities with the officials of the central, provincial and local governments were completed and all wishes of the local gentry satisfied, the construction of the power plant was immediately started, and it has been operating since the beginning of this year, thus completing the first long distance high tension line of 33,000 Volts in Central China through the thickly populated province of Kiangsu.

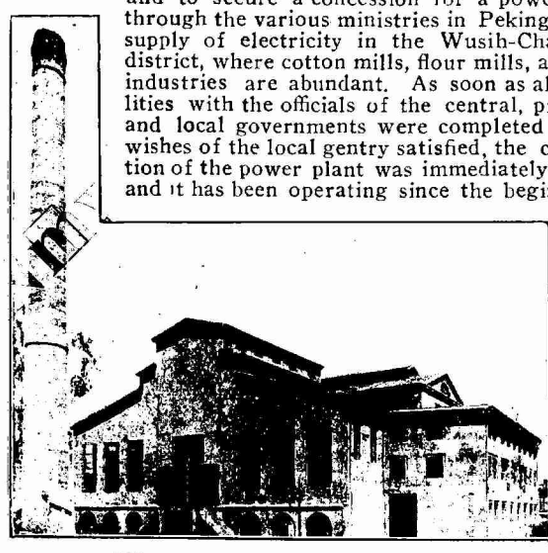
The following is a detailed technical description of the various sections of the plant.

Site and Lay-out of the Building

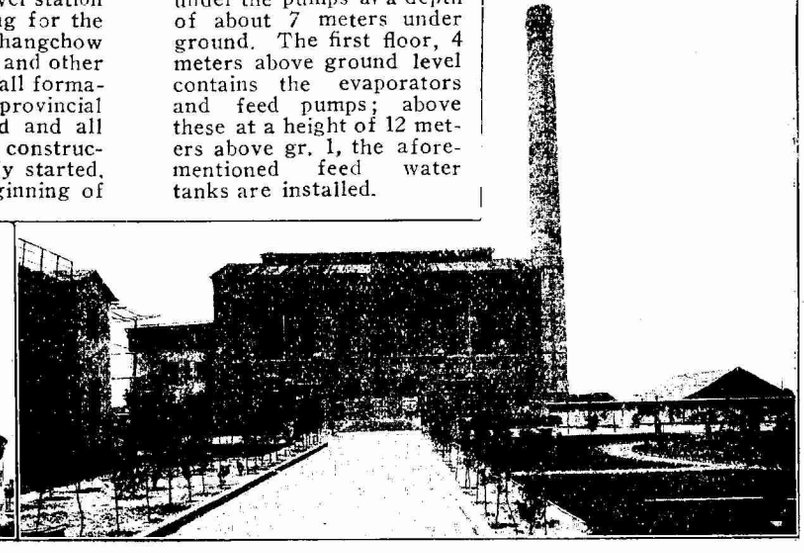
The choice of site for the Power Station fell on a place between Changchow and the village Tsishuyen. This had the advantage of both railway and water connection with the Shanghai Nanking Railway and inland water ways of the province of Kiangsu respectively. Sampans for coaling could be berthed in the immediate vicinity. The substrata was of a compact clay formation so that the foundations gave little trouble. The buildings are designed by the Siemens China-Construction Department and built by the Fuhsing Engineering & Construction Co. of Peking and Shanghai.

The main building, comprises the boiler-house, auxiliary engine-room, turbine, switchboard and transformer rooms. Plan and section of the building on the next page illustrate the general arrangement of the various rooms. The boiler-house consists at present of two bays each with two rows of boilers. The length of the boiler-house is 14. 5 meters, the height under roof shed, 21 meters. The chimney, constructed in reinforced concrete is 64 meters high, with an inner diameter of 3.6 meters. In view of the possibility for the extension at some future date, ample allowance was made for a second chimney and for the accommodation of coal-bunkers and ash conveyors.

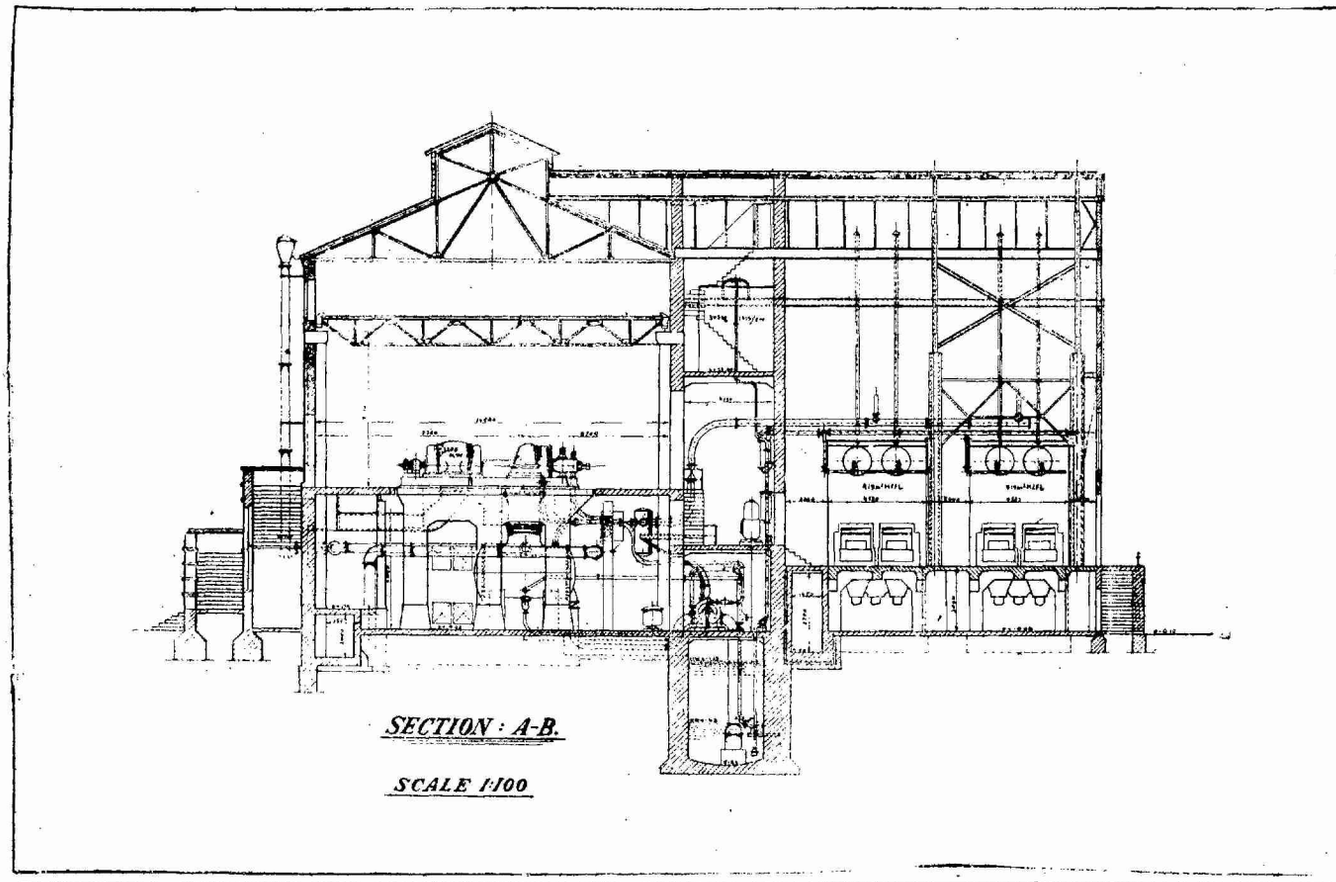
The auxiliary machine-room adjoining the boiler house has one bay of about 34 x 4 meters area. The structure is heavy as the upper story has to take the weight of two iron tanks. The supply duct for the cooling water lies under the pumps at a depth of about 7 meters under ground. The first floor, 4 meters above ground level contains the evaporators and feed pumps; above these at a height of 12 meters above gr. 1, the aforementioned feed water tanks are installed.

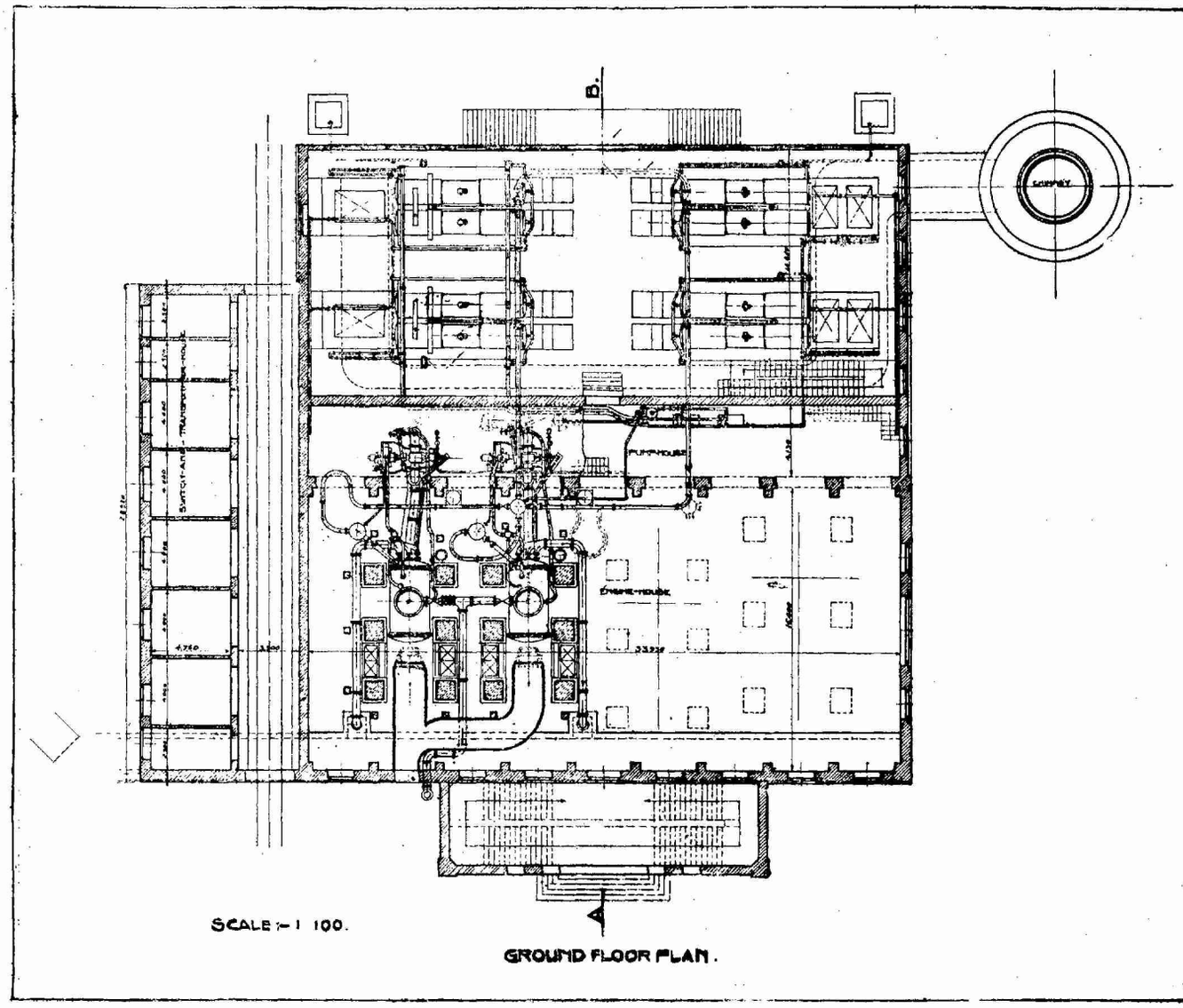


West view of power station



East view of power station





Plans of main building of the Tseng Hua electric plant near Changchow, Kiangsu province

From the first floor of the auxiliary machine-house a stairway 2.6 meters in height leads to the adjoining engine-room which contains the first installment of two Zoelly steam turbines of 4560 H. P. each. The engine-house has an area of 34 x 16.4 meters and a height of 23 meters under roof shed. Columns form the main support of the structure and carry at the same time the rail for the engine-room crane.

The eastern and the northern front of the power house are provided with rows of large windows. The ground floor

Fig. 6. Cells for main and station transformer

contains the condensers and air filters, arranged between the turbine foundations. The cooling water outlet-duct runs along the eastern front of the building.

The switchboard room is reached by two sets of stairs from the engine-room. It has an area of 35 x 285 meters and forms the communication to the adjoining busbar-room, containing the 6600 Volt-and 33000 Volt-switchgear. The switch plant is a two-storied building. It contains on the ground floor the cells for the transformers. (Fig 6) full description of the switchgear will be given when discussing the electrical plant.

The whole of the plans were laid out with a view to future extensions on a large scale.

Boilers and Auxiliary Machinery

The steam plant consists of 4 water tube boilers supplied by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., Glasgow, each with a heating surface of 419 sqm. and a steaming Capacity of 10500 Kg. per hour at 15 Atm. and 360° superheat. All boilers

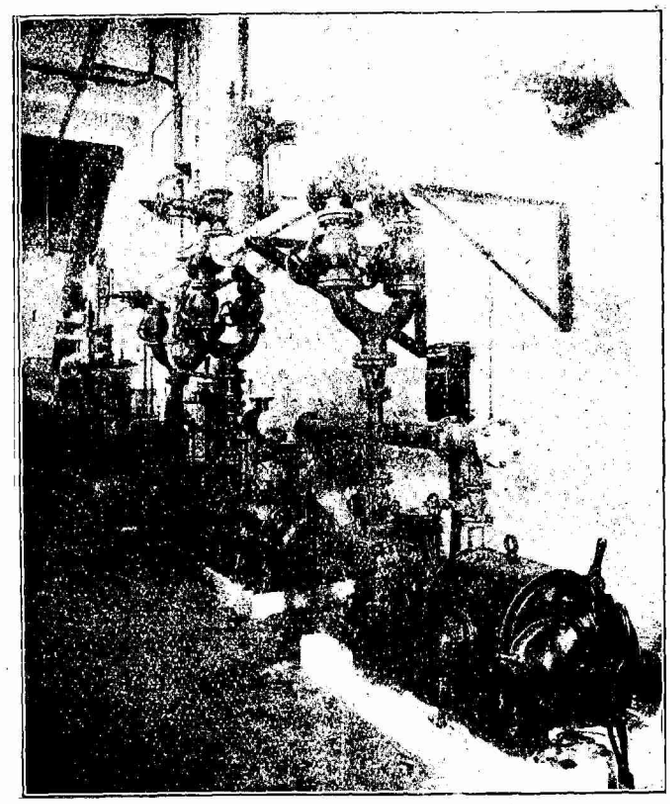


Fig. 8 View of auxiliary engine room with evaporator and feedwater pumps

fitted with automatic chain grate stokers. The boilers consist of a number of individual layers of tubes which are fitted together one above the other. The superheater consists of serpentine steel tubes with a total surface of 122 sqm. It is inserted between the water tubes and the drums.

The various elements are carried by a self-supporting, iron frame work, which is filled up with masonry.

The facings are provided with doors for cleaning and inspecting the boilers. Fig. 7 shows a portion of the boiler house.

Generally speaking the boiler plant presents nothing calling for special mention.

Between each boiler and the chimney flue Green Economisers are installed each with a total heating surface of 248 sqm. The boiler feed water is taken principally from the condensers. In order to compensate for losses, evaporators were installed. For the water supply and for the storage of feed water two irontanks are installed in the upper story of

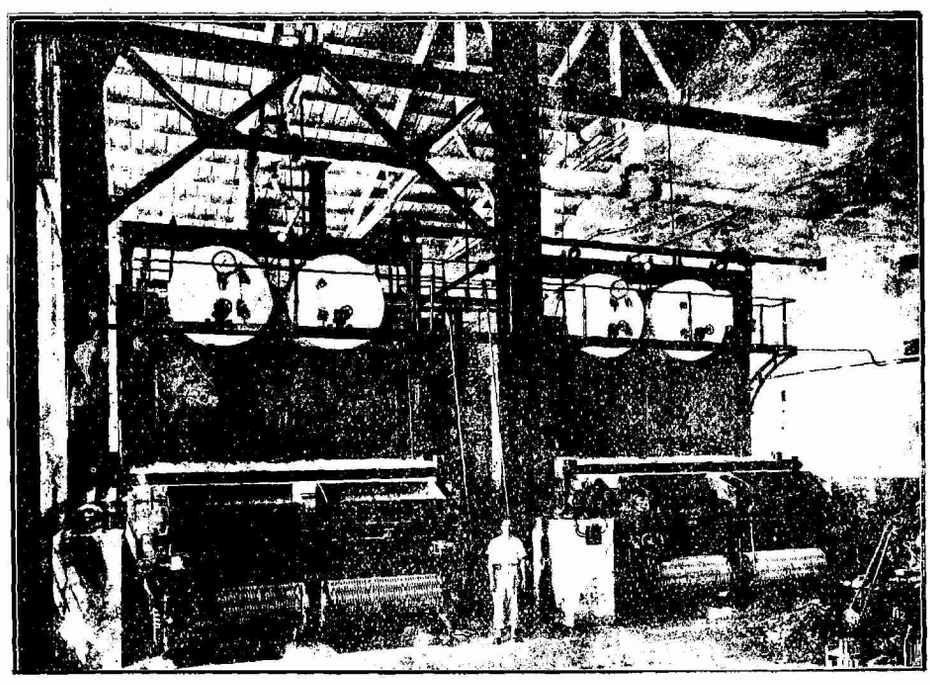


Fig. 7. View of boiler house

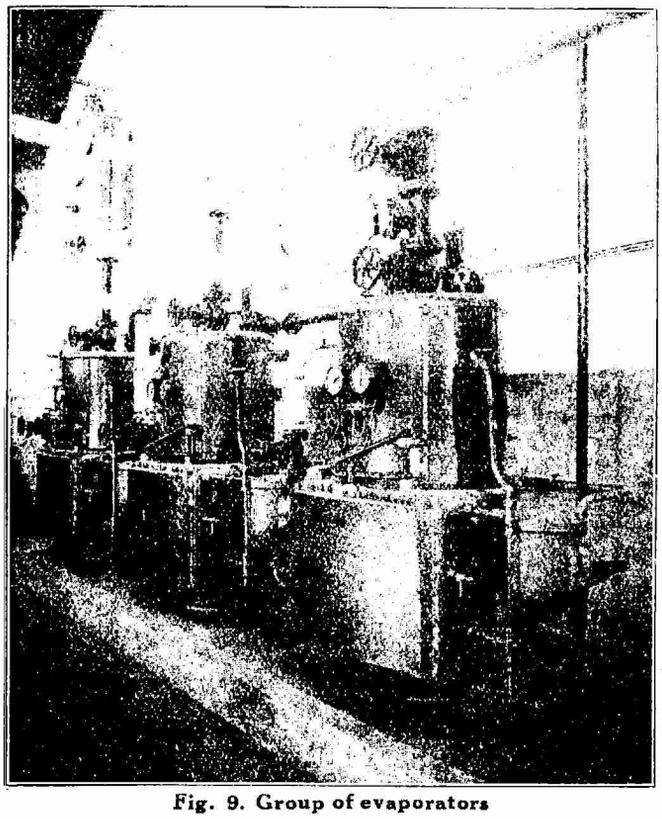


Fig. 9. Group of evaporators

the auxiliary machine-house. The feed water tank takes the condensate as well as the condensate resulting from the evaporation of the water in the evaporators.

From the feed water tank the water flows to three feed water pumps installed below, two of which are intended for daily use and electrically driven, the third being driven by steam. Fig. 8 shows these pumps in the front. The electrically driven pumps are centrifugal pumps by Messrs. Pumpen & Armaturenkonzern, Frankenthal. They are capable of conveying 50 cbm. water against a pressure of 175 meters and running at 2900 r.p.m. The pumps are driven by direct coupled a.c. motors of 55 HP at 380 Volts. In order to ensure the continuity of the feed in case of failure of the electrical supply, the third pump is actuated by a steam turbine of 150 HP at 3850 r.p.m. It was supplied by the Maffei-Schwartzkopf Works, Berlin, and delivers 100 cbm. against a pressure of 175 meters.

Evaporator plant which furnishes the auxiliary boiler supply consists of 3 evaporators delivered by the Atlas Werke, Bremen, with a total capacity of 2000 Kg. distilled water per hour. They are heated by live steam from the boilers. The precipitation of the distilled water takes place in the above mentioned feed water tank. The evaporators are visible in Fig. 9.

The untreated water required by the evaporators and for cooling purposes is taken from the other tank situated in the upper storey. One electrically driven centrifugal pump is installed in the basement of the auxiliary machine-room and conveys the untreated water from the water inlet channel to the above mentioned tank.

The Turbines and Condensing Plant

The first installation consists of two turbine sets with Zoelly steam turbines for 4560 HP and three phase alternators for 3200 Kw. output each. Fig. 10 shows the interior of the engine-room; there is only one set visible. The steam turbines were built by Friedr. Krupp—Germaniawerft, Kiel.

The above output corresponds to a steam pressure of 14 Kg/cm. (200 lbs/sq. inch) and a temperature of 350° Centigrade at the inlet valve. The steam consumption of one turbine at full load can be supplied by two of the above mentioned boilers.

The turbines are impulse turbines. The principle is characterised mainly by the fact that the steam compounds solely in the stationary part of the turbine, i.e. in the guide wheels, so that differences of pressures in the blades of the runner wheels and consequently steam losses in the gaps between the two sets of wheels and axial thrusts are non-existant. Fig. 11 shows the diagram of the steam pressure and speed of the pure impulse turbine. The high pressure of live steam after passing the governor valve enters the turbine at an annular channel arranged in end of the casing and is led from here to the blades of the first guide wheel. Here the pressure of the steam is reduced and its speed raised, its pressure energy being thus converted into Kinetic energy. This first alteration of the aggregate state of the steam is so chosen that the steam pressure behind the first guide wheel is reduced to about one half of the admission pressure while the velocity has risen to about 450 m/sec. The purpose of the runner wheel, into which the steam jet enters after emerging from the guide blades is to transmit the energy with as little loss as possible to the turbine shaft. The steam jet impinges on the blades of the runner wheel at a suitable angle and is thus diverted from its path. The resultant back pressure on the surface of the runner blades is converted into circumferential force, so performing work. During this process the pressure of the steam in the runner wheel remains unaltered while its velocity decreases. The steam then enters the second guide wheel, where a similar process takes place and so on through a number of stages until the pressure has reached condenser level.

In consequence of the fact that the steam pressure at the entrance to each guide wheel is the same as that at the exit of the preceding one, it follows that the runner wheels of the turbine rotate in regions of constant pressure. Therefore it is impossible under ordinary conditions for the runners, as is the case with reaction turbines, to exert an axial thrust. Only in the event of sudden and violent fluctuations of the load it would be possible for a small difference of the pressure to occur at both sides of each runner. In order to prevent the possibility of even such an occasional occurrence the runner wheels are provided with openings.

The fact that the pressure on both sides of the runner wheels is equal permits the employment of ample clearances between these and the adjacent stationary parts of the turbine, viz. the casing and the guide wheels. This circumstance is of the greatest importance as regards safety in running in view of the high velocities of the runners.

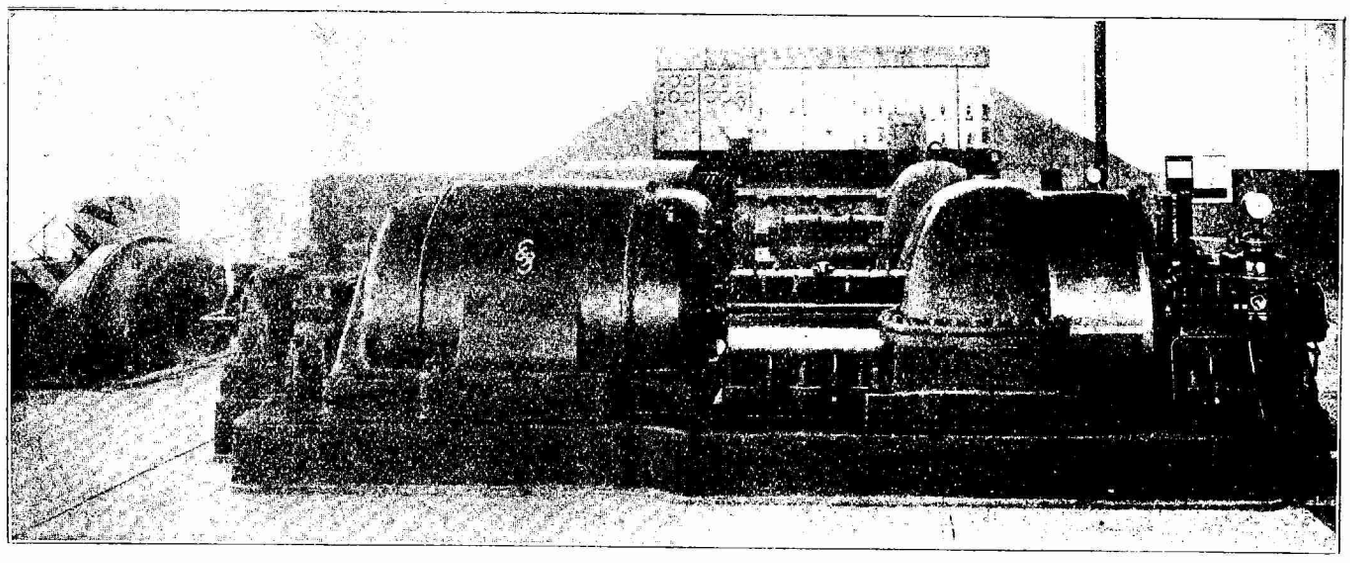
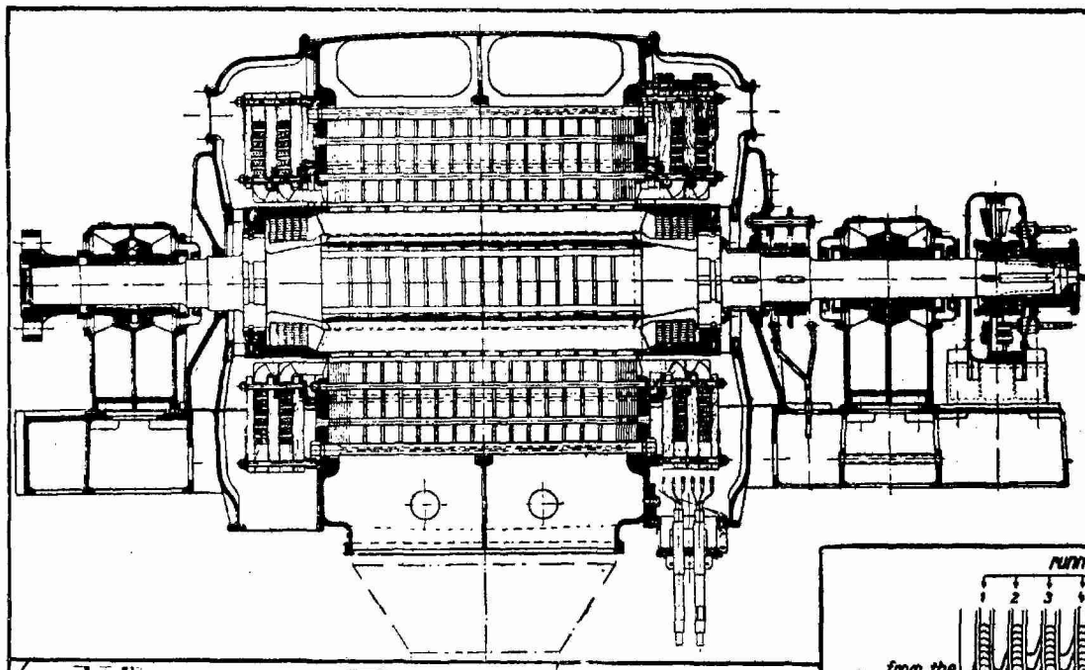
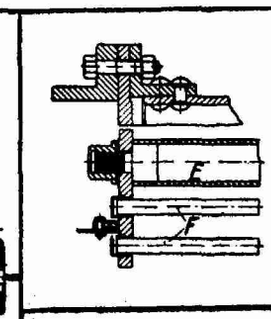
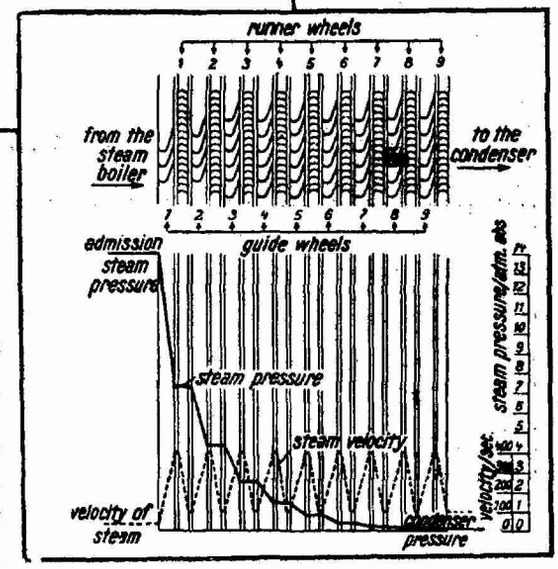


Fig. 10. View of engine room





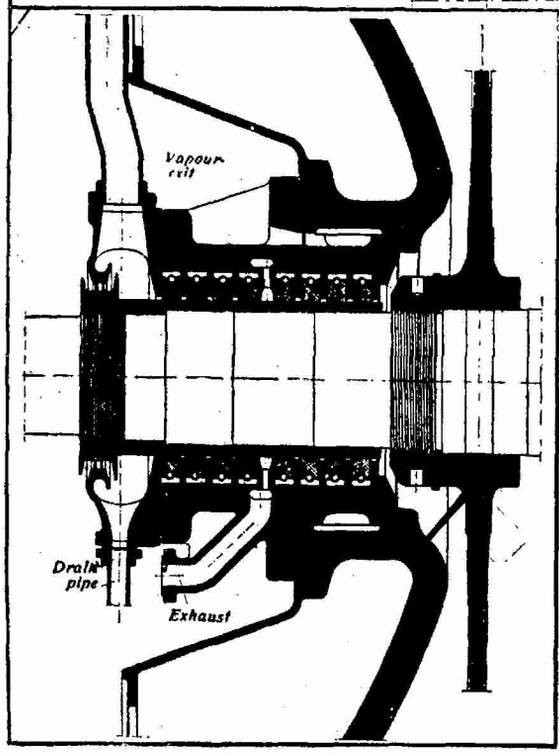
Above, Fig. 22. Section through tube plate and tubes, packings and stays.



Above, Fig. 23. Longitudinal section through turbo-generator.

Left, Fig. 13. Section through stuffing box.

Right, Fig. 11. Diagram of steam pressure and speed of the impulse turbine.



The runners are secured to the shaft by means of collars. This method of fixing prevents the runners from rusting to the shaft and facilitates their removal.

The bearings are entirely separate from the casings in order to prevent the transmission of heat from the latter. A thrust bearing is provided on the high pressure side, the function of which is to keep the shaft and runner wheels in the necessary fixed position in relation to the guide wheels, as well as to the generator. As a matter of fact, the actual thrust on the bearing is practically negligible, the impulse turbine, for the reason already explained, being free from axial thrust.

The thrust bearing is so arranged that it moves freely corresponding to the expansion of the turbine and thus preserves the distances between stationary parts.

The bearing on the low-pressure side is united with the neighboring generator bearing by a common standard, which encompasses the coupling of the rigid pattern type built in between the two bearings. This arrangement of the bearings has not only the advantage that the bearings, but also the turbine stuffing boxes are easily accessible. The generator bearing at the exciter end is of the same construction as the others. All bearings are lubricated and cooled by pressure oil supplied from a common gear-wheel pump and fed through suitable distribution piping.

The turbine housing is split along the horizontal axis, so that on the removal of the upper half the runner wheels are laid open for inspection. It is supported on the baseplate by low and amply dimensioned feet, but is only bolted together with the baseplate in the neighborhood of the exhaust steam outlet, in order first that movements due to expansion shall not be transmitted to the condenser, and secondly to allow freedom for expansion in all directions. (Fig. 12)

The head end of the turbine casing is convex in form and contains the annual chamber for the distribution of the steam. The relative positions of the turbine casing and the first guide wheel are such, that the high pressure steam on entering the turbine acts only on the surface of the annual channel, while those portions of the end casing in the neighborhood of the shaft are merely subjected to the much lower steam pressure existing behind the runner wheel. The stuffing box is thus only required to act against comparatively low pressure steam and is just as easy to keep in order as in the case of turbine with velocity stages. The packing at both ends of the turbine shaft is carried in stuffing-boxes cast on to the casing. (Fig. 13). They consist of a number of light carbon rings, which are made in several sections and pressed by means of a spring lightly onto the shaft. The rings require neither cooling nor lubricating, so that no contamination of the steam by oil can occur and the condensed water can be used for boiler feeding. In a very short time these rings acquire a highly polished surface and thus ensure entire absence from wear on the shaft. The carbon rings are free to move in axial and radial directions without affecting the efficiency of the packing, so that in this respect also, a very high degree of safety is ensured.

The shaft is turned with particular care from high-grade open hearth steel and so dimensioned that absolute freedom from vibration is ensured. This is attained by balancing

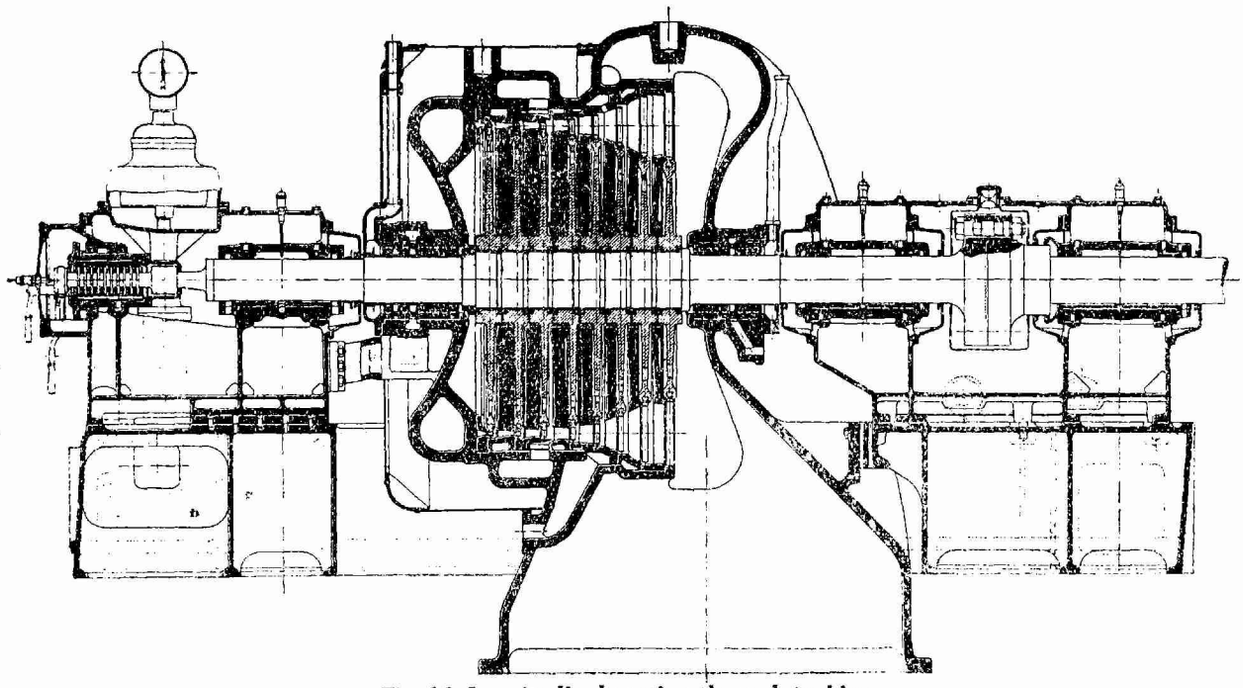


Fig. 12. Longitudinal section through turbine

each runner wheel separately and afterwards re-balancing the complete runner, and furthermore by the choice of such dimensions for the shaft that a wide margin is between critical and normal running speed. The shaft is a so called flexible shaft, that means the normal speed of the turbine lies considerably higher than the critical.

The runner wheels are forged together with their hubs from the solid block and then turned down to the form of a disc of uniform strength.

The special care taken in the machining of the runner wheels enables the inevitable losses caused by steam friction to be reduced to a negligible quantity. The rims of the wheels are provided with T-shaped machined annular slots,

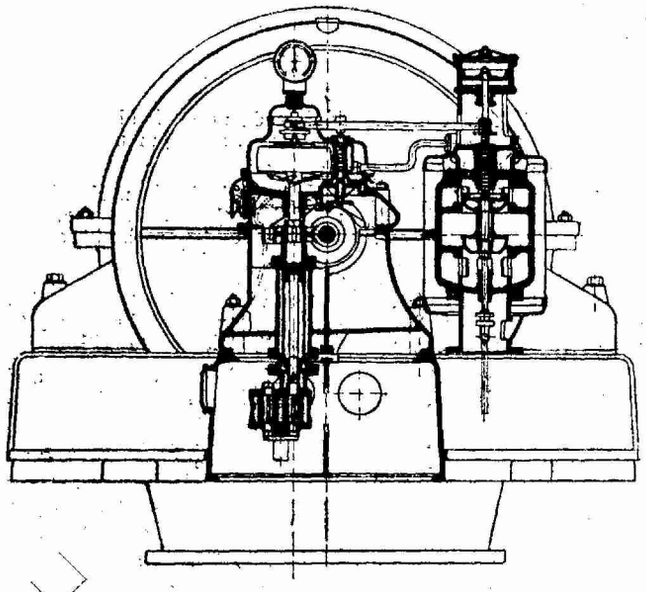


Fig. 18. Throttle governing on turbine

in which the runner blades are consecutively inserted separated from each other by correspondingly shaped distance pieces. The runner wheels are mounted on the shaft with particular care, intermediate rings being employed, upon which the wheels are shrunk, while the rings themselves are fixed comparatively loosely on the shaft. The runner wheel blades, being the most important part of the turbine, are manufactured with the utmost exactitude.

The blades are designed as bodies of uniform strength, i.e. they are heavier at the base than at the tip. By this means the centrifugal force and stress on the critical section are greatly diminished.

In order to prevent friction and eddy losses the blades are covered on their outer circumference by thin steel-trips rivetted to the blade-heads.

The guide wheels are cast iron discs, split horizontally and inserted in the respective halves of the casing. The hubs enclose the hubs of the runner wheels on the shaft. This is, as remarked above, the only point at which loss of energy due to the equalization of pressure differences can occur. It is easily prevented by the insertion of labyrinth packing between the hubs of guide and runner wheels.

The nickel steel guide blades are cast into the rims of the guide wheels and become so firmly embedded that their breaking loose is impossible. The guide wheels and blades are then subjected to careful machining so as to ensure smooth surfaces and accurate sections of the steam paths.

As already mentioned, lubrication is effected by a gear-wheel pump which is of the simplest construction and has as such proved its absolute reliability. The oil which is pumped from a special oil tank to the lubricating centers passes on its return through a reverse-flow oil cooler. In addition to this main pump every turbine is provided with an auxiliary oil pump, which takes over the lubrication of the bearing on shutting down. These auxiliary oil pumps are automatically operated. The regulation of the steam supply is effected in the usual manner by means of a throttle governor. (Fig. 18).

This kind of governing is generally the most advantageous for pure impulse turbines. The governor mechanism operates on the well approved principle of the oil-pressure governor. The characteristic feature of this governing

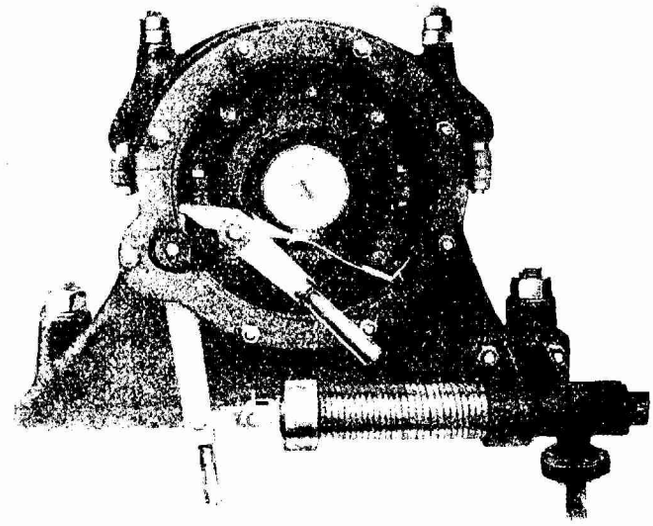


Fig. 19. Quick closing gear

apparatus is a throttle valve inserted in the main steam inlet, and carrying an oil-pressure piston on its extended shaft. This piston is controlled by means of pressure-oil by a control valve which is again directly influenced by the governor. Hunting is absolutely impossible with this method of governing.

Further advantages of this method of governing lie in its independence of the oil-pressure.

This is due to the fact that in the cylinder of the servo-motor oil-pressure acts solely against oil-pressure and not against spring tension.

Only in the event of the oil pressure sinking below a certain minimum the turbine is shut off automatically as a precaution against racing.

Separate provision is made either by hand or by means of an electric motor for varying the speed of the turbine set by 5% as it is required for synchronising the generators.

A quick-closing valve as a safety device cuts off the steam to prevent the normal speed being exceeded by more than 10-15%, either by the failure of the governor or the pressure-oil supply (Fig. 19). The quick-closing valve is for this reason directly actuated from the turbine shaft in such a manner that in the event of the speed exceeding the prescribed limit the safety regulator on the shaft releases a ratchet, whereupon a spring closes the main valve. This valve can be closed of course at any time by hand by the attendant in the event of impending danger.

By means of an overload-valve, live steam can be admitted into a medium stage of the turbine, thus enabling it to be overloaded by 25% when running on the condenser. This overload valve is arranged to be operated by hand.

Each turbine-set rests on foundation pillars of reinforced concrete.

The surface condenser is placed between these pillars.

Each condenser is equipped with a pumping set (Fig. 20) consisting of one cooling water pump, one air and one condenser pump. The cooling water pump is of the centrifugal type.

The pumping set is driven by an auxiliary steam turbine fed with live steam from the boilers. The exhaust from these turbines is led to the low pressure end of the main turbines and thus fully utilized.

The condenser is a cylindrical, horizontal vessel, consisting of strong boiler plates, with a tube plate at each end. (Fig. 21). The exhaust steam from the turbine is admitted into the space between the tube plates. These carry a large number of tubes, through which the cooling water flows, and

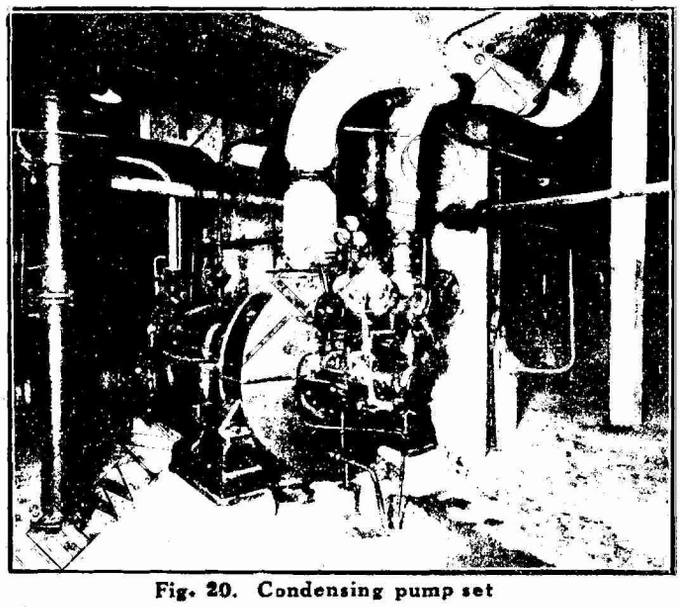


Fig. 20. Condensing pump set

which thus represent the cooling surface of the condenser. The ends of the condenser are provided with convex covers, and fitted with the connections for the inflow and outflow of the cooling water.

By means of partitions built in the water chamber and the tube plates the cooling water is compelled to pass several times from end to end of the condenser before reaching the outflow. In order to prevent as much as possible the deposit of sediment in the condenser and to secure good cooling action the water is made to flow at a speed of 1.5-2.5 meters p.sec.

The steam enters the condenser through a conical connection from above and is caused to pass in the reverse direction to that of the water flowing in the tubes. The condensed water collects at the lowest part of the condenser, passing into a condensed water tank from which it flows under vacuum to the condensed water pump.

The connection between the exhaust steam outlet of the turbine and the steam inlet of the condenser is made by means of a water-gland in order to equalize differences in expansion caused by the differing temperatures.

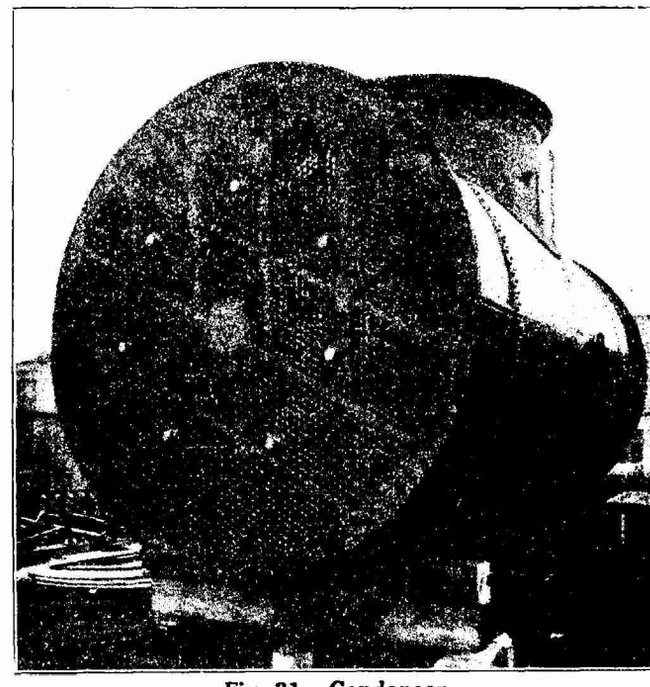


Fig. 21. Condenser

The condenser covers are provided with several large openings, giving access to the greater parts of the tubes. Special lifting tackle is also supplied for removing the covers.

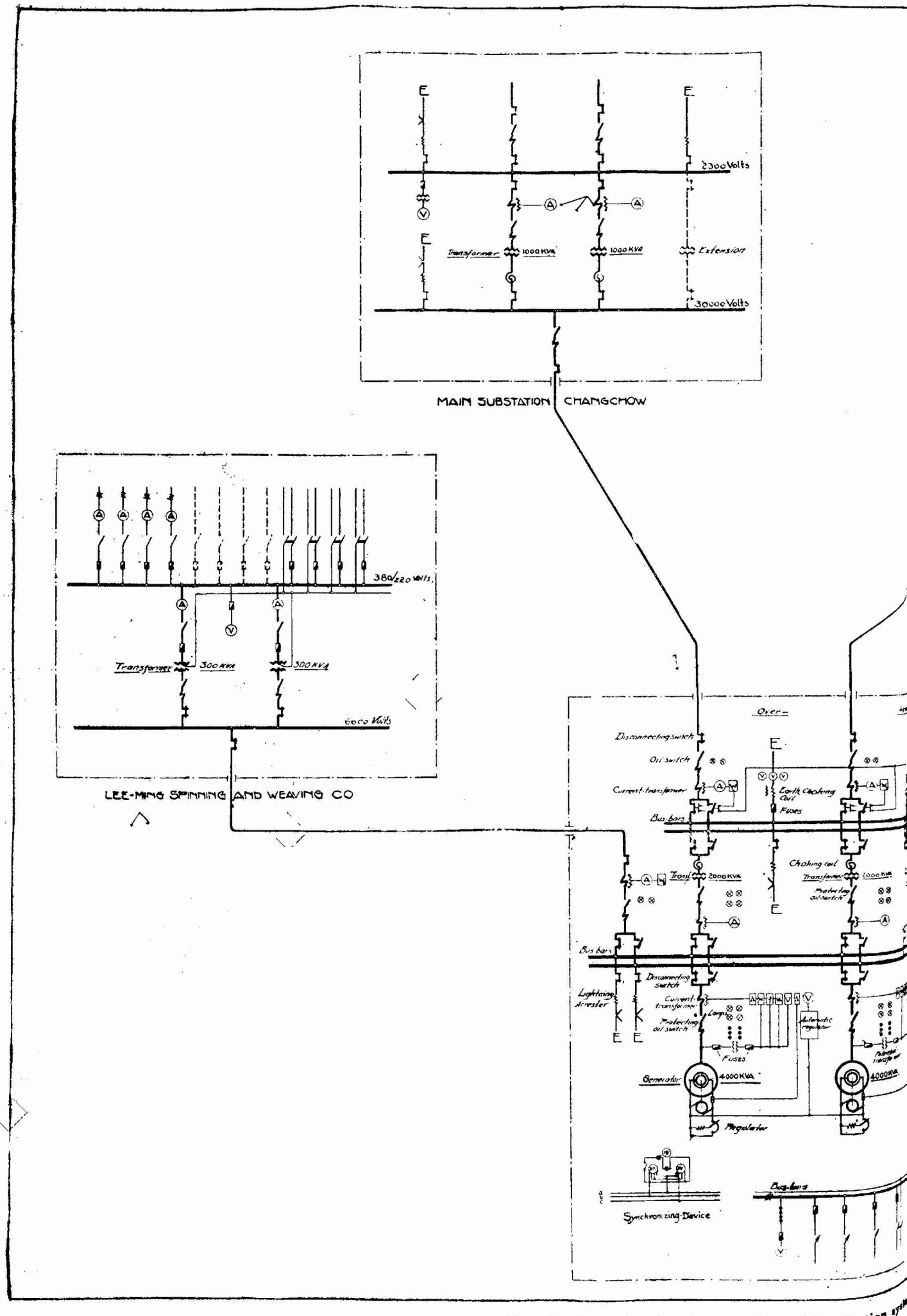
The cooling tubes are of seamless drawn brass, an alloy suited to the purpose being employed. In the condenser the tubes are supported in the middle by a partition for the prevention of vibration and sagging which might otherwise lead to their destruction. The tubes are of such a diameter as to secure an efficient exchange of heat and to enable easy clearing. They are secured in the tube-plates by screwed glands with stuffing boxes, this rendering an efficient packing and enabling the easy removal of the tubes, if neceseary. A collar prevents their creeping in the direction of the water flow. The method of fitting the tubes in the tube-plates commonly used in boiler manufacture is not adapted here, as it prevents the tubes expanding and sooner or later leads to breakage

The cooling water pump is amply dimensioned, not only to overcome the head between water intake and outlet, but to cover the resistances inside the condenser, tubes etc. The inlet and outlet is so arranged that the water flows back to the pump on its own head, so that the pump has only the resistances in the pipes to overcome.

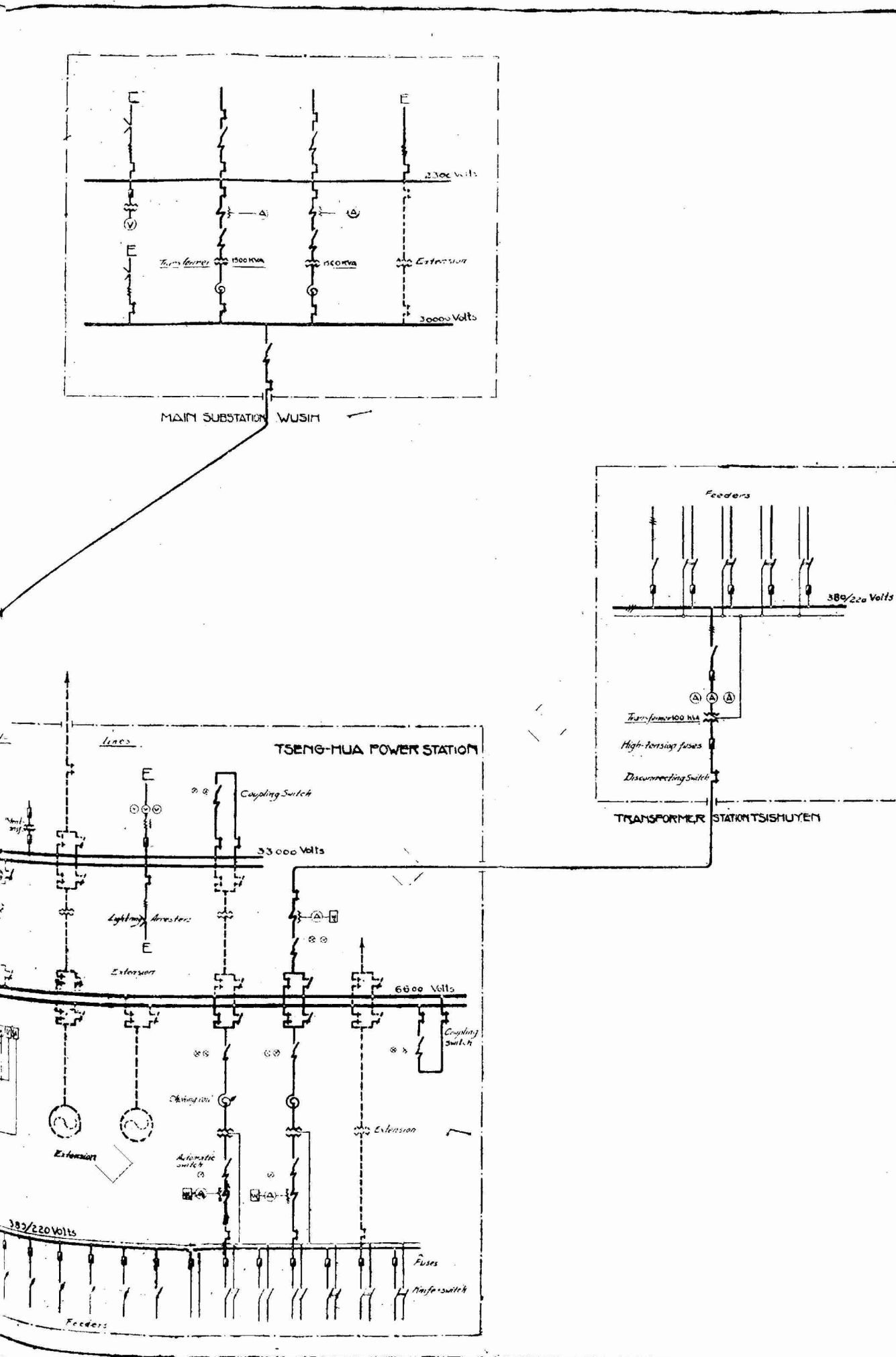
Consequent on the low pressure in the condenser, the quantity of air to be dealt with by the air pump is considerable. For this reasan and in order to ensure the rapid creation of a vacuum on starting-up only such air pumps can be used, which combine high delivery with absolutely reliability.

Years of experience have shown that these conditions are fulfilled by airpumps, which are well known as water jet nozzle. They are distinguished by simplicity of construction. The action of the water jet nozzle is due to the suction caused by a jet of water, the pressure of which is converted in a suitable nozzle into speed. The necessary water is supplied by a special high pressure pump coupled with the cooling water pump.

The condensed water pump is also a centrifugal pump. The condensed-water, with a mean temperature of about 30° C., being under the vacuum of the condenser must therefore be made to flow into the pump. The vacuum obtainable is 93.3%. The pump is designed for a head of 25 m. corresponding to the local situation and is generally speaking so arranged as to deliver the condensed water directly into the boiler-feed water tank.



Plan showing entire electric generation and distribution sys



m of the Tseng Hua Electric Manufacturing and Power Co.

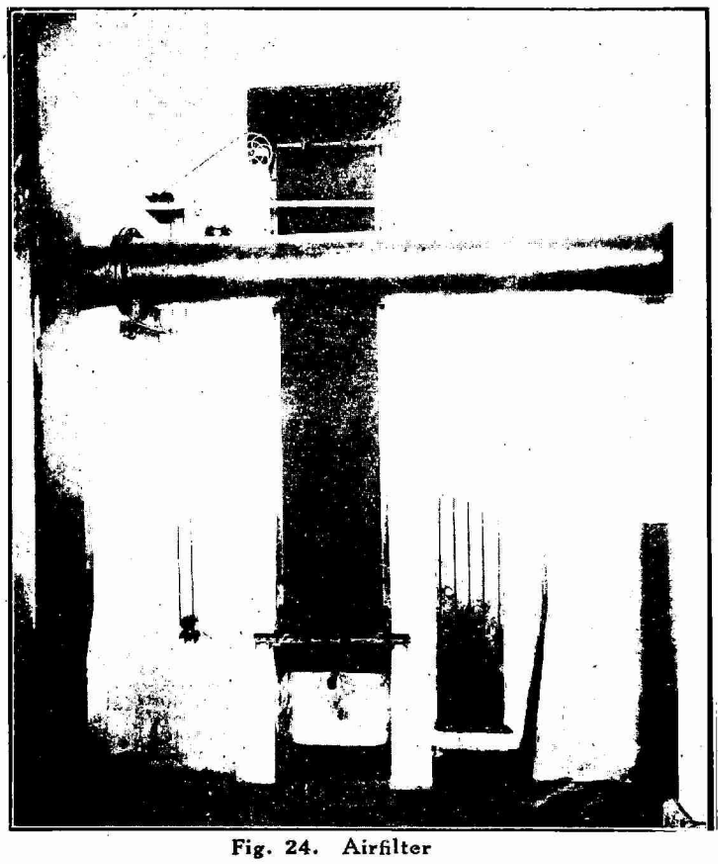


Fig. 24. Airfilter

The pumping sets are so placed as to be easily accessible and to give short lengths of piping to the condenser. On the other hand the cooling water pumps are in the immediate neighborhood of the suction intake.

The cleaning of the condenser is of great importance with regard to its economical operation. Even a comparatively thin deposit of sediment or mud greatly diminshes the efficiency of the heat transmission through the tubes. For this reason particular attention has been paid to the question of easy and efficient cleaning. A good deal is to be effected in this respect by providing sieves in the intake.

Besides these sieves a special method of cleaning the condensers has been adopted. It must be borne in mind that the oftener the cleaning is performed, the easier and more effective the process is, as of course a fresh deposit of dirt can be much more quickly and thoroughly removed than a thick crust which has hardened. The most suitable method of cleaning will therefore be one which requires the least amount of preparation, which eliminates disturbances in service and which can be performed by anybody without trouble.

The system which best fulfills these conditions is the so called "Hulsmeyer" patented cleaning system, for which the condensers have been arranged. The working principle of this system is that the water is compelled by the arrangement of suitable deflectors to take its way through certain groups of tubes only, the velocity of flow being thereby naturally greatly increased, and the deposit of dirt etc. effectively cleared out. This process is repeated daily or several times a week as necessity requires, for the space of a few minutes for each group of tubes the condenser will for practical purposes remain clean.

As before mentioned the condenser pump is driven by a steam turbine, so that the cleaning effect can be considerably heightened by raising the speed of the turbine and thus increasing the pressure on the water.

The Turbo-generators

Coupled to the turbines are two turbo-generators. They are of the usual Siemens-Schucket-type built for the following conditions:

Output:	3200 KW
Voltage:	3 x 6600 Volts
Speed:	3000 R.P.M.
Frequency:	50 cycles p.sec.
Efficiency at full load and cos $\varphi = 1$	= 0.96

They conform in every respect to the German Regulations.

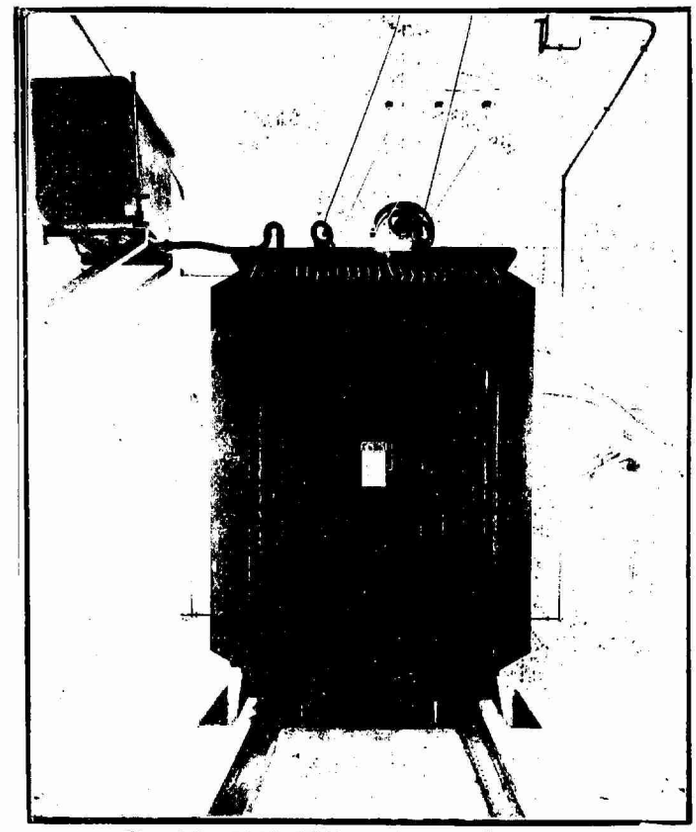


Fig. 25. 2000 KVA main transformer

It is only intended here to refer shortly to a few points which have particular bearing on the character of the generators as turbo-generators.

The stator consists of a rigid cast-iron shell, which carries the active iron form of laminated plates held together

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by side plates and bolts. The stator windings are carried in semi-open slots in the laminated iron, which in their lower parts form ventilation ducts. Generally speaking the stator is provided with ample axial air ducts, which carry away the heat generated in the active iron by means of the cooling air flowing through them. The stator winding is carried out as a bar-winding, all measures being taken to ensure good insulation and protection against mechanical stresses.

The stator is closed on either side by end shields provided with ample openings. These facilitate inspection and at the same time prevent accidental contact with rotating or live parts. (Fig. 23).

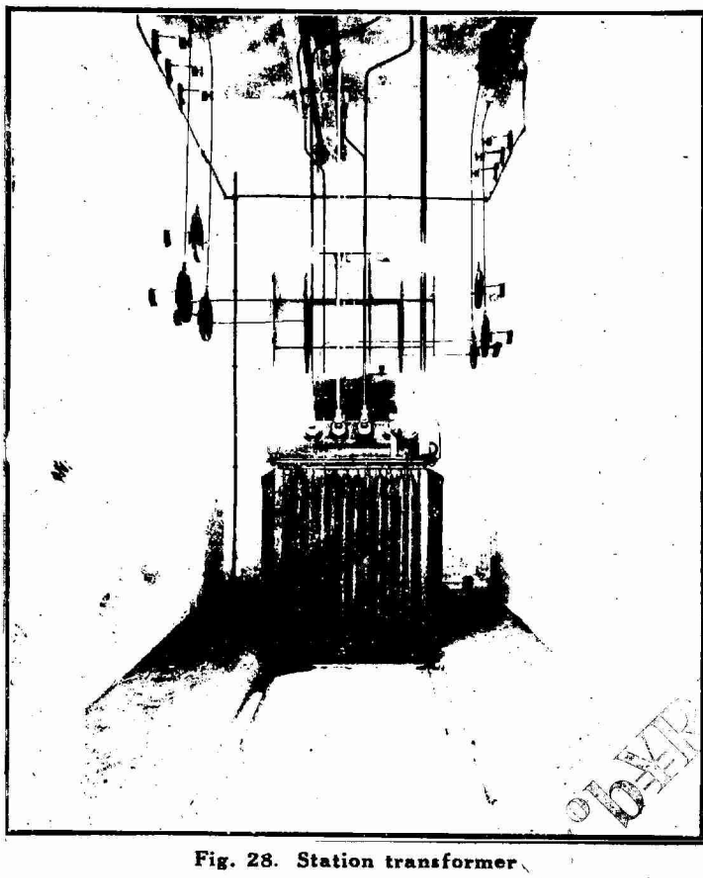

Fig. 28. Station transformer

Particular care is taken in the construction of the rotating part of the machine, because of the exceptionally high peripheral speeds and the centrifugal stresses causes thereby.

The rotor core is forged in one piece with the shaft and is wholly cylindrical. The ends of the coils are secured against centrifugal stresses by metal caps to which fans are connected at each end for the creation and distribution of the necessary cooling air.

The shaft with rotor is balanced in the same manner as the turbine shaft, so that smooth running is assured. The shaft is calculated on the same principles as that of the turbine in regard to the critical speed, so that in combination with the rigid coupling between turbine and generator the rotating parts of the set comprise a unit of mechanically simple and sound construction ensuring the highest imaginable degree of reliability in service.

The rotor and stator are erected in such a manner that the centers of their magnetic fields exactly coincide, thus obviating any axial pull on the turbine thrust-bearing. Provision is at the same time made for heat expansion.

The rotor runs in ample bearings which in design and ontward appearance correspond to the turbine bearings. They are bolted to the bedplate and can be adjusted by liners to the exact level. Lubrication is effected by the same apparatus as for the turbine. Due precaution is taken to prevent oil leakage and waste.

The cooling air is drawn in at both sides of the frames through a special air duct, passing a filter (Fig. 24) on its way. The hot air is discharged through an opening in the center of the lower part of the stator and is led back through a duct into the open air.

The generators are excited by directly coupled dynamos at 110 Volts. The excitation energy for each generator is 23 KW.

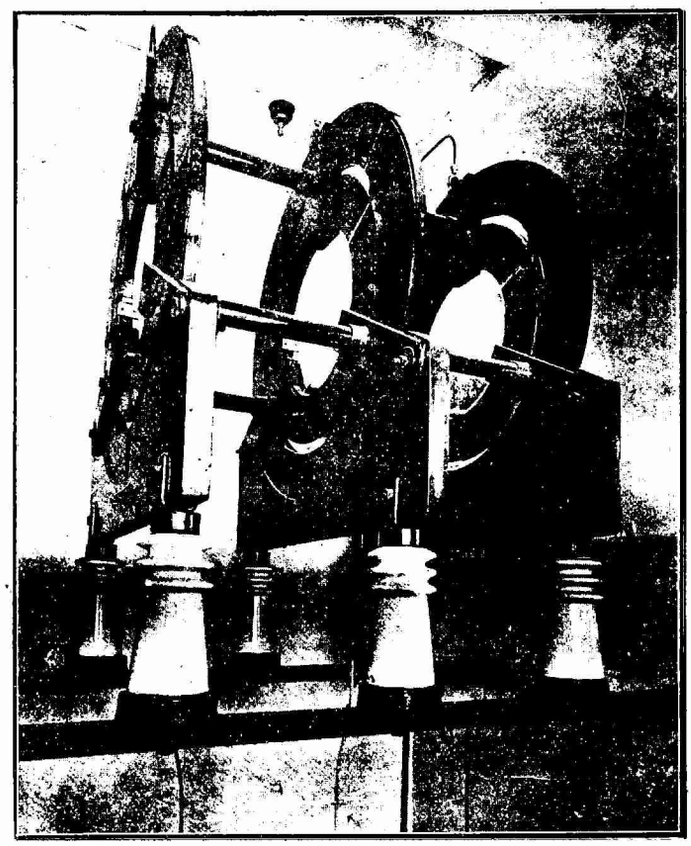

Fig. 30. Choking coils

The voltage regulation is effected by a rheostat in the field of the exciter. For keeping the voltage constant a Siemens automatic regulator of the highspeed type is used.

Before leaving the test bed the generators were subject to a short-circuit test under full excitation. The generators have fulfilled this test without the slightest difficulty.

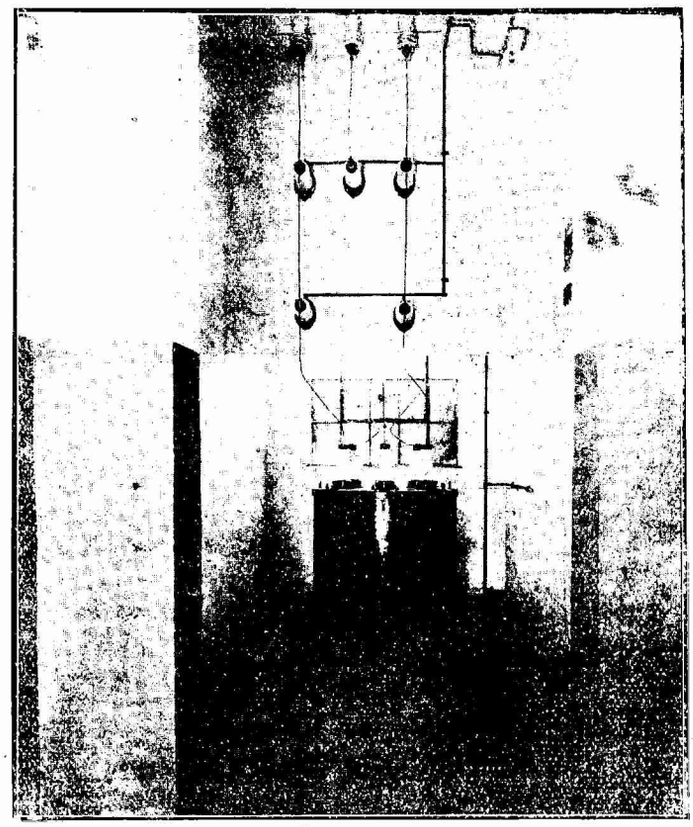

Fig. 31. High voltage protection device for 33000 volt busbars

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The Main Transformers

For stepping up the voltage of the generators from 6600 to 33000 Volts two main transformers of the shell type for 2000 KVA output each are at present installed. (Fig. 25). The transformers are built for self-cooling. They are so designed and dimensioned, that the highest temperature rise in the windings is about 70° C. as prescribed by the regulations of Society of German Electrical Engineers. The temperature rise in the warmest strata of the oil is about 55° C.

The individual packets of transformer-iron are held together by powerful clamps, so constructed that on removal of the cover, the transformer can be easily braced up. Special provision is made in the design for channels in which the oil can circulate so as to ensure adequate cooling of all parts.

The coils are composed of flat formed wound turns arranged in a single layer one above the other. The first section of the winding is specially insulated as a protection against the inrush of dangerously high voltages. The windings are amply subdiv ded to prevent magnetic leakage.

The individual groups of coils are separated from each other by layers of presspan with ample overlap and by oil ducts. The number of these latter is so chosen, that each coil is brought into direct contact with the oil flow. The

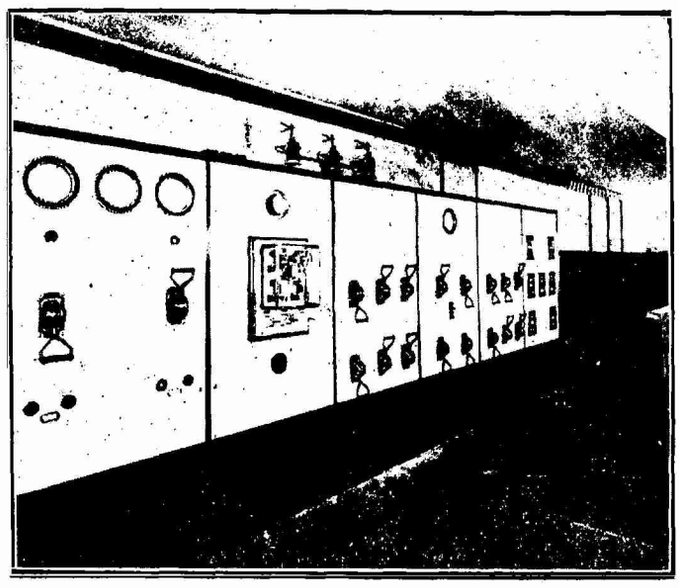

Fig. 32. Switch gallery with switch desk and switchboard

heat generated in each is thus imparted straight to the oil without having to pass through several layers of insulation. In this way the temperature throughout the transformer nowhere exceeds the permissible limit. As a precaution of safety against short circuit the windings are stayed in all directions amongst themselves and against the core.

The transformer stands in a portable wrought-iron-case, the sides of which are wholly corrugated. As will be seen from the illustration, the corrugations are deep and therefore efficacious as regards cooling.

It is essential for the reliability of oil-cooled transformers that the oil remains permanently in good condition and free from water. Experiments have demonstrated the fact that hot oil, if in immediate contact with air, absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere and undergoes a chemical change. To protect the hot transformer oil from contact with the air and thereby from decomposition, each transformer is provided with the well-known Siemens-Schuckert "oil-expansion chamber". It consists of a vessel which is mounted separately above the transformer tank and connected by a U-shaped pipe with the interior of the same. After the tank has been filled with oil, the pipe is screwed to the lid and the vessel likewise partly filled. The hot oil in the transformer is thereby separated from contact with the air by the cool oil in the vessel.

The oil-expansion-chamber prevents at the same time the formation of condensed water in the transformer tank. Transformers without oil-expansion-chamber are subject to the further disadvantage that following on the contraction of the oil, which takes place every time the transformer cools down, air is drawn into the tank, thus imparting

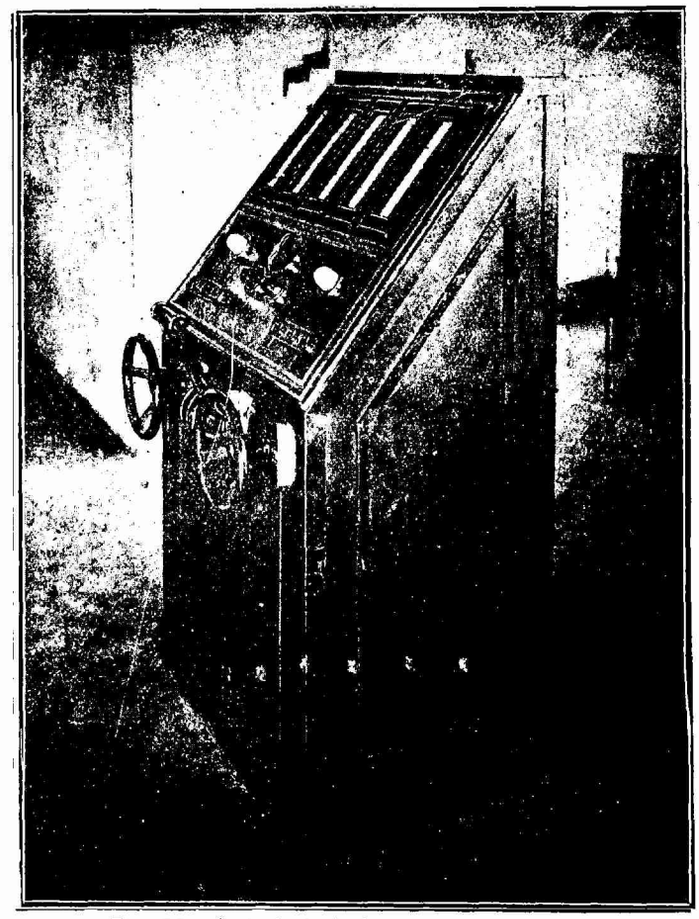

Fig. 33. Switch desk for one generator

moisture to the oil. In order to prevent any condensed water which may be formed in the expansion chamber from reaching the interior of the tank, the U-shaped connection pipe is fitted at a certain height above the bottom of the vessel. A drain cock is provided at the lowest point of the expansion chamber which permits the removal of any water which here may have collected.

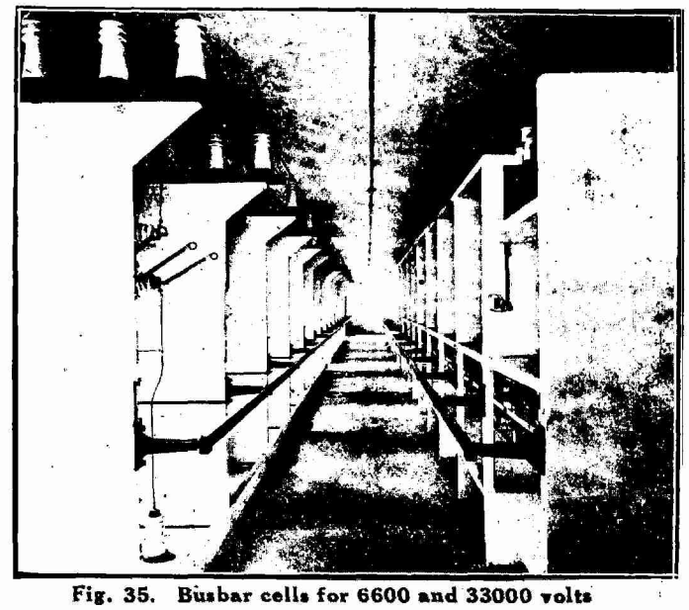

Fig. 35. Busbar cells for 6600 and 33000 volts

The oil-expansion-chambers are equipped with a safety valve which comes into operation when the transformer contains too much oil, or when some internal damage causing the development of gas should occur.

Both the high and the low tension terminals are of porcelain and of a special design. The live parts of the terminals are under oil, so that the formation of ozone, which would greatly accelerate the deterioration of the oil is prevented.

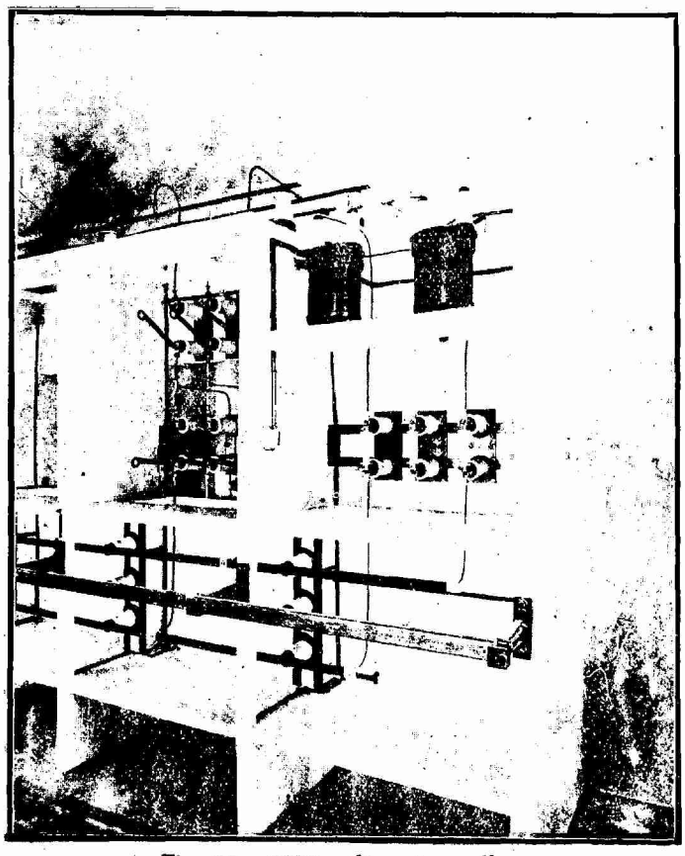

Fig. 36. 6600 volt meter cell

The Transformer for the Power Station Supply

For feeding the various auxiliary motors in the power station the voltage of 6600 Volts as supplied by the generators is not suitable. Therefore two transformers were installed for the station supply. Fig. 28. Each transformer has an output of 150 KVA and is self-cooling. The ratio is 6600/380/220 Volts on load.

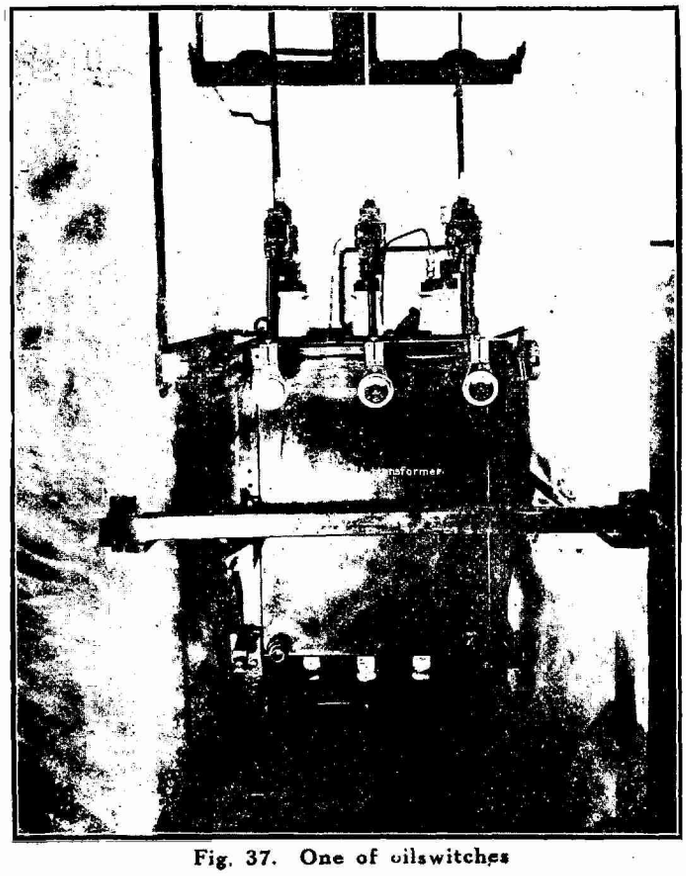

Fig. 37. One of oilswitches

The Switchgear

The connection diagram of the power station is particularly simple. The turbo generators are connected to double busbars for 6600 Volt and from these to the two main transformers, which are similarly connected on the H.T. side to a further system of double busbars for 33000 from which two 33000 Volts transmission lines emanate.

From the 6600 Volt busbars two lines lead out, of which one goes to the Lee Ming Spinning Co. and one to the transformer-station in Tsishuyen.

Each of the system of busbars, the 6600 Volt as well as the 33000 Volt system, can be coupled by means of special oil switches. It is thus possible to work either on each busbar system separately, or on both together, on the L.T. as well as the H.T. side, and the transference from one system to the other can be effected with ease.

The instruments and switchgear side are of the usual type and do not call for special mention. Only a short description of the installation may be of interest.

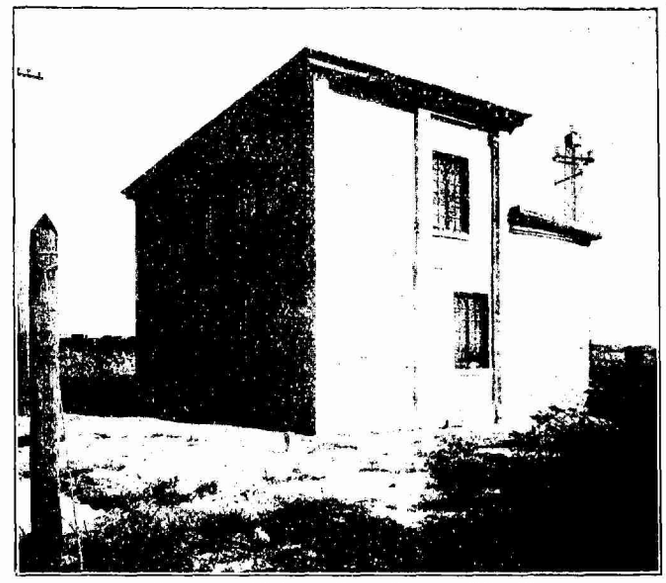

Fig. 38. Main substation at Wusih

As a protection against dangerously high voltage the main transformers are provided on the H. S. side with choking coils in each phase. (Fig. 30).

Each busbar system is equipped with a high voltage protection device consisting of horn-arresters connected in star delta series with oil resistance in each phase. (Fig. 31).

The danger of static discharges have been avoided by the choice of grounding coils, which are connected to the 33000 Volts-busbars. The grounding coils are made with a secondary winding to enable the connection of voltmeters for measuring the voltage between phases and ground. All of the above mentioned apparatus are connected to the busbars by disconnecting switches.

Each of the outgoing transmission lines can be connected by means of disconnecting switches with each of the two busbar systems. For switching in and out under load each line is provided with an oil switch with protective resistance and maximum relays in each phase. In order to protect the switches from reverse current from the line, when in the "off"-position, another set of disconnecting switches is inserted.

The general arrangement of the switchgear and instruments is as follows:

As can be seen from Fig. 32 the switch gallery contains a switch desk and a switch board with 9 panels. The desk (Fig. 33) carries the controlling apparatus for the generators, regulator gear, instruments and signal lamps.

When the ultimate extension is carried out, it consists of four similar sections for the apparatus and instruments for the turbogenerators and one center desk, which contains the synchronising instruments. Behind the switch desks is arranged the line panel switch board for the distribution, which contains all the other apparatus for the 6600 and 33000 Volt plant. The high tension apparatus for 6600 and 33000 is distributed over two storys of the switchgear house.

The ground floor takes the cells for the main transformers and the 33,000 Volt high tension protection device. The two transformers for station supply are also installed here.

On the first floor are the cells with the oil switches, the 6600 Volt high tension protective device and the metering cells with the necessary current and voltage transformers for the generator instruments. These cells as well as the other cells for 6600 and 33000 Volts are built up out of concrete.

On the second floor i. e. on a level with the switch gallery are the busbar cells for 6600 and 33000 Volts together with the meter cells for the watthour meters, arranged in two opposite rows. Fig. 35 and 36. Underneath the switchboard floor are the magnet regulators for the turbogenerators.

The oil switches are built as single tank switches. Fig. 37 gives a view of one of the transformer oil-switches. They are fitted with relays in each phase fed by the high tension current and connected by insulating rods to the retarding mechanism, by means of which the current and the time can be adjusted. This can be effected when the switches are in circuit. The switches are operated by hand. Every oil switch has a special signal lamp controlled by auxiliary contacts on the respective switches, so that the exact state of the connections can be recognized by the attendants at any minute.

The connections with the oil switch cells are carried through wall bushes, to avoid openings in the ceilings which would favor the spreading of a fire.

Special attention was paid to the grounding of all metal not under tension. For this purpose conductors of 6 x 20 mm

Fig. 39 Main substation at Changchow

strip-iron run through all cells and are connected to the iron frame work of the apparatus. These main connections are linked up to two separate galvanised iron plates, which are embedded at a depth of about 3 meters in the earth.

Main-substations at Wusih and Changchow.

The main-substations at Wusih and Changchow, Fig. 38 and 39, are both built to the same design; a description of one will therefore apply also to the other. The only difference which exists, is in the size of the transformers. In the Wusih substation two transformers are provided each for an output of 1500 KVA. while in the Changchow substation each transformer has an output of 1000 KVA. Corresponding to the incoming voltage their ratio is 30000/2300 Volts. They are connected in these substations in practically the same way as those of the Central-Station and are again comparatively simple. The incoming supply at 30000 Volts goes to busbars and from here through the two main transformers to the 2300 Volts-busbars. Connected to these are the chief consumers.

The arrangement of the apparatus is also the same as at Tsishuyen, so that a repetition is unnecessary.

The cells for the oil switches for the transformers and outgoing feeders and for the transformers themselves are placed on the ground-floor while the top floor contains the 30000 and 2300 Volts busbars with the disconnecting switches.

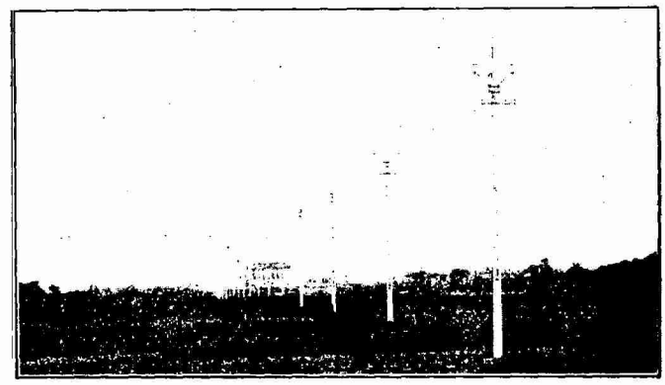

Fig. 41. 33,000 and 6,000 volt transmission line

All the cells are surrounded by wide passages, so that the whole plant can be inspected without any difficulty or danger. All accessible parts which might be accidentally touched, are grounded.

The Overhead Transmission Lines

At present two lines for 33000 Volt lead out from the central station, of which one goes to Wusih and one to Changchow; two other 6600 Volts lines supplies the substation of the Lee Ming Spinning Co. and of the village Tsishuyen.

The material used for the conductors is stranded wire 3 x 25 sqmm and is pure hard drawn, electrolytic copper. Special attention has been paid to joining the ends of the wires. Itstead of the usual twisted joints the ends are connected by the improved Siemens grooved joints. By means of this kind of joining the tensile strength of the joint is 90% higher than the strength of the conductor itself.

The conductors are carried on reinforced concrete poles, mostly 10,40 m. high, usually placed about 80 to 90 meters apart. (Fig. 41). Wood n poles are only used in the 2300 line between Changchow substation and the Changchow Cotton Mill.

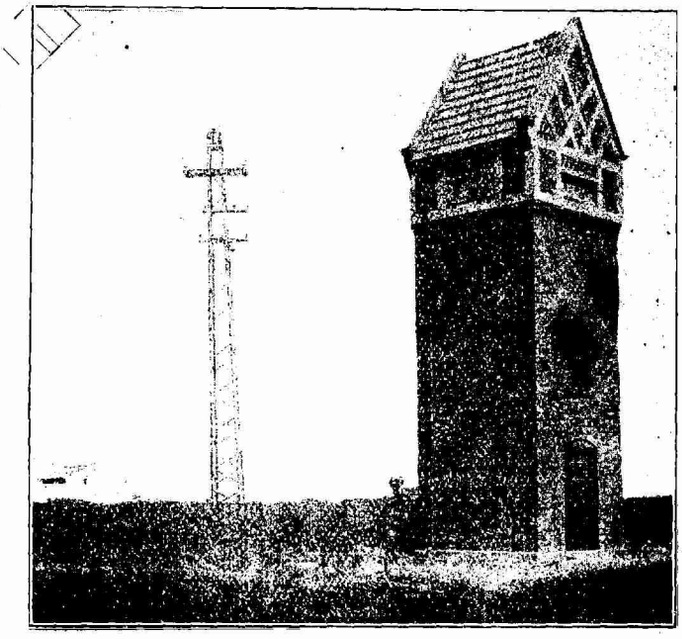

Fig. 42. Iron pole and transformer station, Tsishuyen

The insulators for the main lines, supplied by the Hermsdorf Porzellanfabrik, are of the well-known petticoat type, with prominently projecting sections between the top and bush surrounding the support. In this manner direct sparking between the top section and the support is prevented, because the surface leakage path, along which the current could creep, is considerably lengthened.

The insulators are fixed to the supports with hemp.

At regular intervals of 2.5—3 Km. along the line in accordance to the local conditions special iron poles are erected to withstand the extra pull produced in the case of a break. (Fig. 42).

Protecting network is provided at all places, where other overhead lines or telephone liness are crossed.

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(*Continued from page 116*)

Sha, in Samshui, September 15, and will be released only on payment of $6,000, an exceedingly cheap ransom considering his social and business position.

The Canton Agricultural Exhibition, proposed for October 10 under the auspices of the Farmers Division of the Kuomintang Political Party, has been indefinitely postponed, the Kuomintang apparently not knowing whether or not conditions then will allow such an affair.

A movement led by Chan Gee Hee, president of the Sunning Railroad, Toyshan city, has been started to develop Tung Goo as an open trade port in the Szeyap districts. Mr. Chan is taking active steps to extend a branch line of his road from Toyshan to Tung Koo by way of Chen-hou, Tin-tow, and other towns. He is asking for $2,000,000 from the Sunning Railroad Company for this project.

Both Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his son, Sun Fo, have left Canton, one for Shiukwan, a town on the northern terminal of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, and Sun Fo for Mukden, it is announced, to consult with General Chang Tso-lin on the march against Peking.

Unless the volunteer movement in Kwangtung province comes under complete supervision of the Canton government now controlled by the Kuomintang Bolshevist faction and the Canton merchants raise a fund of $3,000,000 for Dr. Sun's proposed Northern Expedition, it is not believed that Dr. Sun's agents in Canton, Hu Han-min and Liao Chung-hoi, incoming and outgoing civil governor respectively at Canton, will release the consignment of arms and ammunition for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps who have obtained from the Generalissimo's Headquarters all the legal permits but which Dr. Sun unlawfully seized from the Norwegian S. S. *Hav,* in Canton; August 11. Up to September 18, the arms were not released, notwithstanding that the commandants of the Corps have publicly announced their support of Dr. Sun.

The leading officials in Canton after the departure of Dr. Sun were Hu Han-min, Civil Governor of Kwangtung in charge of the General Headquarters of the Generalissimo; Liao Chung-hoi, Secretary of Finance of the General Headquarters and Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung; and General Li Fook-lum, Canton Mayor.

The reign of terror in Canton, for which the members of the Red Army of the Kuomintang have been chiefly responsible, is increased by the departure of Dr. Sun, the supreme head of the Canton government. General Chu Pei-teh, an adjutant to Dr. Sun, demands $200 a month from the Chung Shen Ferry Company for each of its boats in operation, notwithstanding repeated protests on the part of the company and a willingness on the part of Dr. Sun to withdraw all miscellaneous extortions as stated in one of his late manifestos, according to the *Sun Kwok Wa Po.*

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has offered to give up fighting against General Chen Chiung-ming, provided that the latter will join him in the proposed Northern Expedition or lead his men off to Fukien and attack Tsang Chi-ping's rear, who are now undertaking war against Chekiang on the side of Kiangsu. It is not believed that General Chen will listen to Dr. Sun, as he still has his eye on Canton.

Before Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries withdrew from Tungkun City, East River, several days ago, they destroyed some 260 homes and slaughtered nearly 200 women and children of a nearby village for revenge, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his mercenaries being angered at their husbands and fathers having gone against them. Dr. Sun's men have claimed that some of the women committed suicide themselves and were not killed; but it is stated that they had virtually killed those women by having ruined them physically first in a most disgraceful way.

Since the unlawful seizure by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on August 11th last of a consignment of arms and ammunitions for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps have obtained all legal permits, the Canton citizens have been refusing to pay their regular taxes, a factor leading to the recent flight of Dr. Sun and his confession of guilt in the maladministration of the province the last 18 months. The committee of Canton gentry meeting in Fatshan has not yet decided to approve of the resumption of tax payments, notwithstanding the departure of Dr. Sun and his son, Sun Fo, the retiring Mayor of Canton, as the Kuomintang followers in Canton have not seen fit to withdraw from the city. Moreover, Governor Liao Chung-hoi in Canton, the foremost Bolshevist in South China, is going to head the Financial Bureau again in Canton, upon his retirement from the office of civil governor in order to be succeeded by Hu Han-min, another Bolshevist. To calm the populace, Governor Liao has announced that he will not introduce Bolshevism into Canton, and the people quite believe that he is not going to do so, as he will not have the chance.

The new scheme of the Kuomintang, it is understood, will be the early announcement by Governor Hu Han-min of a city election in Canton and the appointment of Kuomintang Party members as election registration commissioners in order to pack the electorate with a majority of laborers now already enrolled in the Kuomintang City Branch. Through a farcical election, the Kuomintang then will be able to continue to rule the city. It is understood that the people of Kwangtung are not without leaders and the recent happenings in Canton and vicinity did not altogether come out by chance.

The Gentry of Kwangtung, representing the 96 districts of the province, through its committee at Fatshan, September 12, communicated to Bertram Giles, H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton, the following:

"The People of Kwangtung wish to express to the British people through their proper representative in Canton the appreciation of the Kwangtung People in the action of the British Naval Authorities in Canton waters, August 25 to 29, in warning Dr. Sun Yat-sen against his intended bombardment of Canton City and to state that this act of humanity has been fully announced to the public organizations, whose members now view the acts of oppression and devastation of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung as those of bandits and pirates against whom every reasonable measure of co-operation will be welcome."

H. W.

Canton, September 16, 1924.

News from North China

Many of the Peking high officials waited almost all night last Tuesday for the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu whose train was delayed until 3:25 the next morning. He was accompanied by two thousand bodyguards and was welcomed in the Capital by a group of dignitaries including Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Huai-ching, and Mr. Sun Yung-yu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet representing Premier W. W. Yen. The marshal, after greeting the welcoming party, immediately proceeded to the Presidential Palace in which he will live during his stay in Peking. He expects to stay in Peking for at least three weeks or as circumstances necessitate.

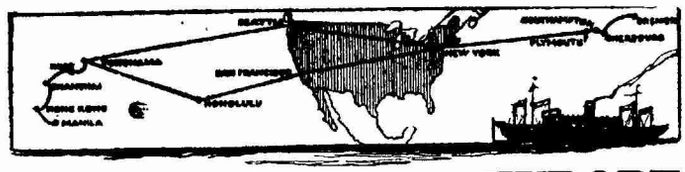
Following the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the Capital, an important military conference was immediately held in the President's Office, which was attended by all important military personages including General Wang Chen-ping of Tientsin, and all new Cabinet members. It is agreed upon that a punitive mandate be issued at once against General Chang Tso-lin, who has repeatedly made known his opposition to the Peking government by sending troops towards the Chihli boundaries. A series of Mandates were promulgated early in the morning of September 18 appointing Marshal Wu Pei-fu Commander-in-Chief and General Wang Chen-ping Commander of the punitive forces. Among other mandates, about thirteen in number, General Peng Shou-hsin, was appointed commander of the First Army, General Wang Huai-ching, of the Second Army, and General Feng Yuhsiang, the Third Army. Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei was appointed Commander of Navy and Admiral Wen Shu-te, Associate Commander.

Hostilities broke out at Shanhaikuan between the Chihli and Fengtien forces when Fengtien airplanes launched an attack upon the Shanhaikuan station by dropping bombs there. The troops also came to clash at Chaoyang when according to official report, the Fengtien troops attempted to go across the Taling River but were repressed by the Chihli forces under the command of General Mi Chen-piao.

Provisional martial law has been proclaimed in Tientsin by an order from the Military Department of the President's Office, Peking, which appointed General Li Tien-yung, Garrison Commissioner of Tientsin, as Commander and General Yang I-te, Tientsin Police Chief, as Vice Commander, for the enforcement of law in Tientsin. All hotels and public dormitories will be inspected by the police every night to see that no stray soldiers get into the territory of Tientsin. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has also taken up the question of calling out the Merchant Volunteer Corps but no definite step has been taken by the merchants for self protection.

It is understood that prior to the promulgation of the Presidential Mandate against the Mukden warlord, Marshal Chang Tso-lin sent a sarcastic letter to the President calling him the "tool of Wu Pei-fu." The letter also says that Chang would send several men to Peking by airplane to inquire after the President's health, but "as these men are usually military officers, they might act rudely and for that reason the pardon of the President is sought."

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who after the downfall of the Anfu Clique has been in Tientsin in retirment, has



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recently addressed a circular telegram to the provinces denouncing the Peking government. The telegram lauds the action of General Lu Yung-hsiang for his timely action of "punishing the guilty and solacing the people." It also refers to the settlement of the German Bond question as a "theft and self-profiteering at the expense of the country and people."

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, Sept. 21, 1924.

Progress of China's Civil War

The most signal development in China's civil war during the week just past has been the expulsion or withdrawal of General Lu from Chekiang province. When this occurred on September 18, it was believed that the end of the Chekiang-Kiangsu fighting had come, but no sooner was Lu in Shanghai than he announced that his position against Kiangsu was greatly improved by the change as he would be able to concentrate his men on a 50 mile as compared with a 500 mile front. Abandoning the front at Yishing, General Lu is devoting his entire attention now to the front between Lake Taihu and the Yangtze river, running through Huangtu and Liuho. Soldiers from the Yishing front have been pouring into Lunghua and dispatched to the concentrated front where deep trenches have been dug the entire distance, so that at present the Chekiang forces have the area around Shanghai including Woosung fort and Lunghua arsenal better defended than at any time since war started on September 3.

Coup at Hangchow

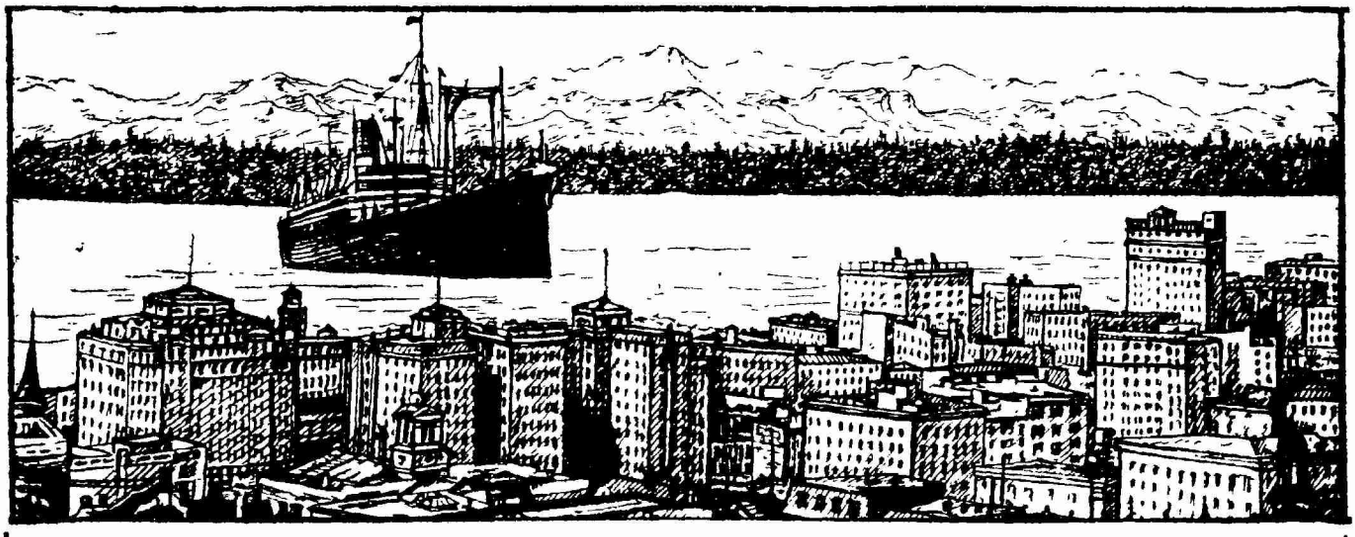
It is not entirely clear exactly what happened at Hangchow to cause General Lu to evacuate the city with his family, personal effects, loyal troops, an abundance of munitions and most of the rolling stock of the Shanghai-Hangchow railway between Sunkiang and Hangchow. Apparently, the commander of the First Chekiang Division, General Pan Kuo-kan refused to fight for Lu, who had previously promised that there should never be any fighting in Chekiang province proper. A deal was made, and Lu departed for Lunghua to take up his headquarters, abandoning Chekiang to its own resources against the invasion of General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien, henchman of the Peking government. Whether preconceived or forced, the shift was most advantageous to Lu for the protection of his interests in Kiangsu province around Shanghai. With Shanghai and the Whangpoo a neutral zone with the foreign powers to keep it so, General Lu's forces have a solid wall in their rear and have only to occupy themselves with the defense of a semi-circle running from Liuho on the Yangtze around to Lunghua on the Whangpoo river.

As for Chekiang province, there are enough soldiers there to put up effective resistance against General Sun of Fukien if they choose. Thus far, Sun has merely crossed the border into Chekiang and captured Chuchow. If General Lu wins against Kiangsu, it will not be difficult for his victorious soldiers to again establish their leader in Hangchow. On the other hand, General Lu talks of making a drive against Kiangsu and assuming the governorship of Kiangsu at Nanking. That hope is probably futile unless Wu Pei-fu is defeated by Chang Tso-lin in the North, because Lu does not seem to have enough men to conquer, to say nothing of successfully occupying, so extensive a territory.

Chekiang Fleet Deserts

Another apparent disaster which befell General Lu was the desertion of most of his fleet of half a dozen vessels on September 21. The *Haichow* and other ships steamed down the Whangpoo Sunday morning and took up positions near the Kiangsu fleet off Liuho. After staying there for a few hours, the *Haichow* was reported to have put off to sea and one or two of the smaller Chekiang vessels returned to rejoin forces with Chekiang. It was one of the oddest features of an odd war. It was believed that the *Haichow* had gone over and then returned to Chekiang, but latest reports are to the effect that the *Haichow* is now permanently with the Kiangsu fleet.

The desertion of the fleet in not so serious as might at first seem, in fact it seems almost another advantage to General Lu. The fleet was unable to do anything in the Whangpoo or at Woosung on account of foreign opposition, and the Kiangsu fleet is just as helpless. With the fleet off his hands, Lu is not worried about paying and feeding a navy force which was of no use. It would seem as if General Lu was simply cleaning house and stripping for action against Kiangsu where it would be most effective, ridding himself



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of all unessential encumbrances. At least the reverses have been taken by him most calmly and have not caused a quiver along the Taihu-Liuho front.

Preparing for Offensive

There has been but little fighting during the past week as compared with activities of the first two weeks of war. The latter part of last week, Kiangsu attempted a rather stiff offensive, informing the foreign consuls of Shanghai that Kiangsu would be at the boundaries of the city within 24 hours. This caused the Volunteer Corps and the foreign warship crews a sleepless night on the boundaries of the Settlements to disarm any retreating or advancing soldiers who might try to get into Shanghai. The fighting was fairly heavy from Huangtu to Liuho for about 24 hours, and Chekiang lines were pushed back a few li; but a counter-offensive on September 19 drove back the Kiangsu forces and restored Chekiang to its former line.

Since then both sides have been preparing for another attack. Kiangsu is supposed to launch its heaviest attack towards the end of this week. All of Kiangsu's reinforcements from other provinces are now at the front and ready for action, according to report. Kiangsu forces are estimated to outnumber Chekiang men three or four to one, but it is believed that many of the soldiers on the Kiangsu side are new recruits while the Chekiang men are practically all seasoned soldiers and have the added advantage of being on the defensive.

The Kiangsu casualties are reported to have been much heavier than those of Chekiang. There are reported to be 1,000 wounded in Soochow hospitals and several thousand in cities strung along the railway between Soochow and Nanking. One report stated that some 60% of the Kiangsu wounded were dying because of the rough treatment received in being transported from the front to hospitals in cities away from the firing line. Unquestionably, Kiangsu, being the attacker, has suffered much more severely than have the Chekiang forces.

Chekiang is using aeroplanes to reconnoiter along the front, but as yet no bombs have been dropped by either side with any effect. The Kiangsu navy has shelled Liuho, and part of the town was destroyed by fire, but Chekiang still holds the major portion of it though Kiangsu is reported to be intrenched in the northwest corner. The first shells from the Kiangsu navy against Liuho are believed to have fallen within the Kiangsu lines and caused heavy casualties.

Chang Tso-lin Claims Victories

Most of the fighting thus far in North China between Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria and Wu Pei-fu, *generalissimo* of the Peking armies, seems to have been done in the press, both sides berating one another with terms of traitor and usurper, and boasting of the forces at their command. Chang Tso-lin claims to have captured Chaoyang in Chihli province just over the Manchurian border. On the other hand, Wu Pei-fu reports that Chaoyang is still in the hands of his men, so that it is impossible to state what has happened. The capture of Chaoyang at any rate is a most preliminary step towards the capture of Peking and the defeat of the Chihli faction, so that the matter is not of much importance. Shanhaikwang is still in possession of Chihli. This is a key position and will be desperately fought for. Chihli forces have been sent to reinforce the force always kept there, while on the other hand Chang Tso-lin is preparing an offensive against it.

Wu Pei-fu claims in the press that he has 200,000 soldiers already moving against Chang, and has another 200,000 he can use if necessary. Wu also claims that Chang has but 100,000 men. What truth there is in either report, it is impossible to state; but at any rate there seems every likelihood that a hard-fought war must develop out of the present situation between Peking and Mukden. Peking has announced that the hour has come to defeat Chang once for all and to extend Peking control over the Three Eastern Provinces. Chang intends to oust the Peking crowd and place General Tuan Chi-jui in the president's chair. Tuan was premier under Yuan Shi-kai and is credited with having prevented Yuan from overthrowing the Republic and establishing himself as emperer of China. He has been leader of the Anfu clique to which Lu of Chekiang is attached, and is a logical choice to head the republic if Chang Tso-lin defeats Wu Pei-fu.

Sun and Chen to Fight in South

It appears as if Sun Yat-sen's northern expedition in aid of General Lu would be seriously delayed for many reasons. Most important is that he has been unable to arrange any sort of a truce with General Chen Chiung-ming, the Chihli man of South China, who is reported to be advancing on Canton while Sun is at Shaokuan trying to organize his northern expedition. The merchants of Canton are reported to have refused financial aid to the expedition on the ground

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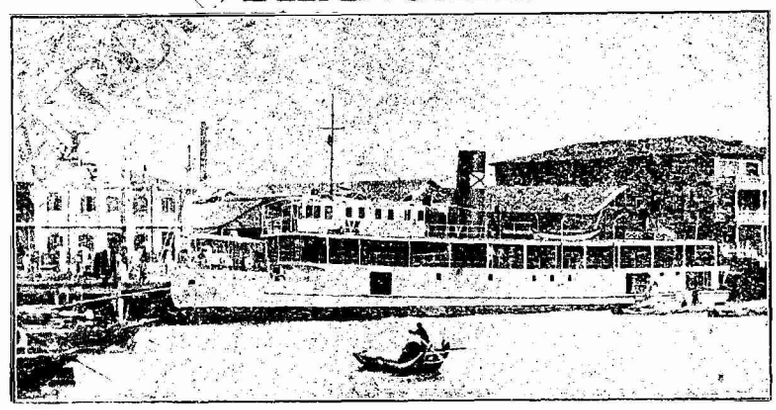

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that they have been bled white already and because they have no interest in the fight between Chang and Wu for the supremacy of northern China. So it looks as if Sun Yat-sen's hope of playing a role in the general civil war would be dashed.

As yet little has been heard from Szechuen province, as to the affect caused there by the war. Wu Pei-fu had but recently gained partial control of Szechuen and there has been much dissension among his own leaders there in control as well as imminent danger from the generals temporarily defeated by Wu's forces. It seems probable that Szechuen will wait a few weeks to see how the war is going and will then most likely join hands with the winning side or again declare its complete independence of Peking.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

September 17. The League of Nations peace protocol with regard to penal measures is only a first draft and requires ratification, especially with regard to the use of Britian's fleet.——The crew of a Russian vessel hoisted the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island on August 20.——The concentration of Italian forces on the Egyptian frontier causes considerable perturbation to Egyptian officials.——Situation in Spanish zone improves since General Primo Rivera executes his policy of establishing lines closer to the Spanish bases to which the military party objected.

September 18. Eighteen men and women depart from London for China, India, Burma and Canada to take up missionary work. —The proposed pact of the League of Nations requires all signatories to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice.——British Board of Trade experts plan to proceed shortly to Berlin to consider desirability of an Anglo-German Commercial Treaty.

September 19. Admiralty in Britain decides to complete to the full complement during the current financial year the submarines in reserve on the China station and additional crews are being despatched to Hongkong.——An Italo-Swiss Treaty of general arbitration is signed in Rome.——Disarment sub-committee of the League of Nations has completed its work, with the exception of the question of arbitration.——Senator La Follette, Progressive candidate for U. S. Presidency, receives enthusiastic welcome when opening campaign in New York.——Sir Robert Hotung of Hongkong starts on return trip to China from London.

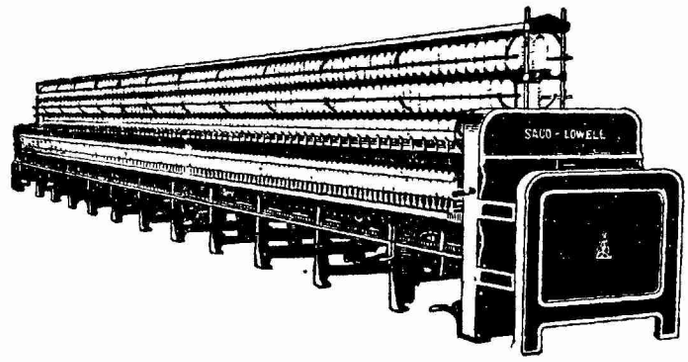
September 20. Labor-Soviet Treaty is condemned by Mr. Asquith in Britain as one of the "crude experiments in nursery diplomacy."——League of Nations meets with difficulty in the drafting of the security pact.——Infringements on the prohibition law in Manila are to be dealt with lightly, according to Philippines depstach.

September 21. Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, states that China had laws prohibiting trafficking in opium.

September 22. The provisional text of the League of Nations protocol is published and Britain retains entire liberty of action with regard to use of her fleet.——Egyptian Premier, M. Pasha, visits London to confer with Ramsay MacDonald.——Prince of Wales leaves United States for Canada.——Sea route to North Siberia is re-opened by British ships chartered by agents of Soviet government.

New Anti-Opium Association Formed

Owing to the fact opium growing continues effectively in China, the members of the National Educational Improvement Bureau, the Education Association of Kiangsu, Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the National Medical Association, the National Y. M. C. A. and the National Christian Council recently held a meeting and a new association was organized under the name of The National Anti-Opium Association. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Koo Chi-Chen were elected as representatives to attend the International Anti-Opium Conference which will be held some time in November this year in Geneva. They will express the hearty appreciation of Chinese people regarding the prohibition of planting poppy etc. and also the limitation of exporting opium, morphia and all sorts of drugs to China no matter whether they are medical supplies or for laboratory uses. It was also decided that September 28, 1924 will be the memorial day of the Association and all the sub-associations are requested to give some sort of speech before the public, or to have a procession in order to get some reinforcement from foreign friends and to urge the Chinese government to issue a mandate forbidding plantation, sale, and smoke so that the poison can be wiped out entirely. A luncheon was given by the Association at 12.00 o'clock, Sunday, September 21, 1924 at the Great Eastern Hotel, at which time important subjects were discussed.



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Who's Who in China

Mr. Homer W. W. Wong
王文爵字慕侯
(Wong Wen-wei)

Mr. Homer W. W. Wong was born at Chu-san Islands, Chekiang province, in 1881. He received his middle school education in a missionary school at Shanghai. The next place he went was the "Tung Wen Kuan" or College of Languages at Shanghai from which institution he was graduated in 1901. From 1901 to 1908 Mr. Weng studied postal work in the American Postal Service. From 1908 to 1911 he was interpreter of the United States Consular Court at Shanghai and also interpreter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

When the First Revolution broke out in 1911, Mr. Wong was made Director of Posts and Telegraph at Hangchow, Chekiang. Upon the establishment of the Provisional Government in Nanking in January 1911, he was appointed a Secretary of the Board of Communications. After Yuan Shih-kai was elected Provisional President in Peking, a National Communications Conference was called and Mr. Wong was appointed as Delegate of the Chekiang province. In May 1912 Mr. Wong was appointed a Director of the Ministry of Communications in charge of the Postal Department. From that time on till 1917 he was also Advisor to the National Loan Bureau and Ministerial Secretary to the Directorate General of Posts. In 1917 Mr. Wong was appointed Deputy Director-General of Posts of the Service and also became a Councillor of the Ministry of Finance.

In February 1919 Mr. Wong was awarded the Second Class Chiaho Decoration; in April 1920, the Third Class Paokuang Chiaho; and in July 1921, the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. In April 1922 Mr. Wong was appointed Member of the Commission for the Unification of Postal Service. At the end of 1922 he retired from political service and shortly afterward he joined the Liu Ho Kou Coal Mining Company, Peking. Since 1923 till now, Mr. Wong has been the Commercial Manager of the Hankow Office of the Liu Ho Kou Coal Mining Company.

Mr. Wen Chun was born at Ping-Hsiang Hsien, Kiangsi province, in 1885. He first graduated from the Kiangsi High Normal College and then was sent by the Governor of Kiangsi to Japan to pursue higher education. In Japan Mr. Wen first studied in the Preparatory Department of the Waseda University and then took a Political Economy course in the Central University of Japan where he was graduated. After returning to China Mr. Wen passed the Returned Students Examination held by the Board of Education and was therefore given the degree of Chu-Jen or M. A.

Upon Kiangsi declaring independence in response to the First Revolution in 1911, Mr. Wen became Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Military Government of Kiangsi and also Secretary to the Tutu of Kiangsi. In January 1912 a Provisional National Council was called in Nanking. Mr. Wen was a Kiangsi Delegate to this Council which elected Yuan Shih-kai as Provisional President of China to succeed Sun Yat-sen and also drafted the Provisional Constitution, the Organic Law of the Republic.

In July 1912, when General Li Lieh-chun became Tutu of Kiangsi, Mr. Wen accepted the Legal Advisorship of the Office of Kiangsi Tutu. In April 1913, the Provisional National Council which had been moved to Peking a year ago was dismissed and the First Parliament was convoked, Mr. Wen became a Member of the Lower House of the Parliament.

Mr, Wen Chun
文箓字韻芸

Mr. Wen took an important part in the Second Revolution which broke out in July 1913 planned by Kue Ming Tang members led by General Li Lieh-chun. The military operations between southern generals and Yuan Shih-Kai's troops only lasted for three months resulting in the collapse of the revolutionary forces. In November 1913 Yuan Shih-kai proscribed the Kuo Ming Tang as a seditious party and ordered the arrest of its members in the Parliament who were involved in the revolt against the President. Mr. Wen took flight to Japan where he remained until the spring of 1916.

Upon returning to China, Mr. Wen at once joined the Yunnan Revolt against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt. Mr. Wen served both as Secretary of the Headquarters of the Republican Forces and as Director of the Diplomatic Affairs. In August 1916 the First Parliament was reconvoked in Peking. Mr. Wen took his seat in the House of Representatives. In the meanwhile he also accepted the advisorship to the Military Governors of Yunnan, Kuangsi and Chekiang. In November 1916 Mr. Wen was appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He was relieved of this post by Chiang Tien-to in July 1917. But before leaving this Ministry he was acting for the Minister for one month. While as a Vice-Minister, he was also Secretary to the President and Councillor to the President's Office.

In 1919 Mr. Wen went to Kuangtung and joined the Military government. He was at first a High Political Advisor. Later he became Vice-Minister of Finance and for a time he was in charge of the Ministry of Finance. In 1920 Mr. Wen was sent to Peking by the Military government on

a mission to negotiate peace terms with the northern leaders, at that time the southern government being in the hands of the Kuangsi faction. No sooner than an understanding was about to be reached between the Kuangsi faction and the Peking government, the former suddenly lost its hold at Canton. Mr. Wen had to remain in the north and subsequently he accepted an advisorship in the Cabinet and also a councillorship in the President's Office, Peking

In 1921 Mr. Wen was appointed Resident Director of the Commission for the Study of Problems relating to the Unification of China. In July 1922 he was appointed Financial Commissioner of Kuangsi province. In October 1922 he was awarded the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In March 1923 Mr. Wen received the Second Class Wenhu Decoration. In April he was appointed Vice-President of the Commission for the Consolidation of National Debts.

Mr. Yang Ju-mei
楊汝梅字予戒

Mr. Yang Ju-mei was born at Sui Hsien, Hupei province, in 1879. He received his education first at the Ching Hsing Academy, Wuchang, Hupei, and later in the High Commercial College, Tokyo, Japan, where he was graduated.

Upon returning to China, Mr. Yang became Director of the Hupei Commercial College, holding concurrently the post of Financial Advisor to the Hupei government. Shortly before the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Yang went to Peking where he was appointed a Junior Secretary of the Board of Treasury. In 1912 Mr. Yang became a Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Finance in charge of a Section of the Department of Revenues. Later he became Co-Director of the Chih Yun Chu (Budget Examination Office) and also Auditor of the Auditing Department under the Cabinet.

Mr. Yang was responsible for the drafting of regulations and laws for the organization of an independent Audit Department which came into existence in June 1914. Upon the inauguration of the Audit Department Mr. Yang was appointed a Senior Auditing Officer. In September 1915 he was awarded the Third Class Chiaho Decoration. In December 1917 he was promoted to be Presiding Senior Auditing Officer of the First Bureau of the Audit Department which position he is still holding.

In February 1919 Mr. Yang received the Fourth Order of Wenhu in recognition of service rendered in connection with the War Participation Service. In January 1923 Mr. Yang was awarded the Third Class Paokuang Chiaho. In May he was appointed a Member of the Commission for the Consolidation of the National Debts.

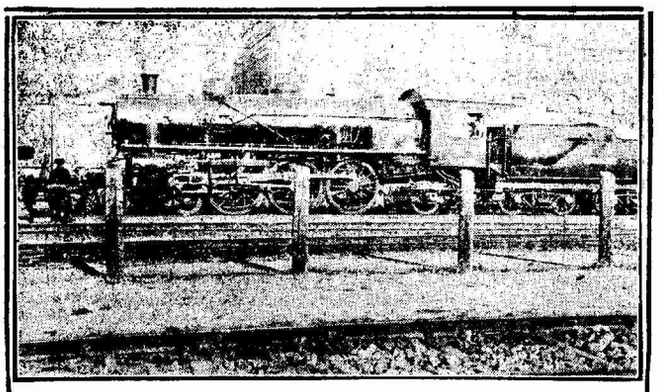
While holding official positions, Mr. Yang has been teaching in several Universities and Colleges in Peking. He is the author of the following publications: "Bookkeeping and Operation of Modern Banks," "Modern Bookkeeping and Accountancy for Official Organs," "Modern Commercial Bookkeeping," "Comparative Study of the Financial Administration of the Different Nations," "Outline of Laws of Accountancy," and "The Relation of Finance and Industry."

Dr. Chen Ding-sai
陳霆銳

Dr. D. S. Chen, eldest son of the renowned scholar Mnr Yin S. Chen, was born at Soochow, Kiangsu province, id 1889. During his youth, he studied Chinese language an. classics at home under his father's guidance and direction When sixteen, he entered Soochow University at Soochow where he devoted much of his time and enery to the study and mastering of the English language. Following the completion of the sophomore class in that institution at the age of 21, he came to Shanghai and engaged in literary pursuits. First he served as a compiler in the Chung Hwa Book Company, then acted as co-editor for the well-known Chinese magazine *Ta Chung Hwa*, edited by the noted statesman and scholar, Liang Chi-chao. At the same time his proficiency both in English and in Chinese enabled him to translate scores of books which have been widely read and the translations of which have won him much popularity.

In 1917, Dr. Chen became greatly interested in law and pursued his advanced education in the Comparative Law School of China, Law Department of Soochow University, where he made a painstaking study of the legal institutions of Western countries for three years. Upon the satisfactory completion of his course in 1920 he was given the degree of L.L.B. Following that summer, Dr. Chen went to America as a self-supporting student and there he took a post-graduate course in the University of Michigan. In 1921, he received a Doctorate of Jurisprudence and the next year was recipient of a Master of Arts degree in Political Science, his thesis being "The Principles of State Succession as Revealed by the Versailles Treaty," which was very favorably commended by both the literary and judicial circles. On account of his high legal attainments, Dr. Chen was recommended by the faculty of the University of Michigan as a University Fellow of that institution of learning and was awarded a prize amounting to $500 Gold—a distinction very seldom earned by any foreign student.

During his academic years in the United States, Dr. Chen was noted for various activities. He was elected



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In the United States Court for China

ALICE ADAIR BOWEN, Plaintiff, vs. CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN, Defendant.	Cause No. 2484 Civil No. 938 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLARE MERRIFIELD BOWEN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 10, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30-148

president of the Chinese Students' Association in the University of Michigan; and at the time of Washington Conference, he was appointed special correspondent in America by the *Sin Wen Pao*, one of the largest Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. His view as set down in the newspapers were far-sighted and penetrating, and did much to arouse Chinese interest in the things transacted in the conference.

In the fall of 1922, Dr. Chen came back to his fatherland. His immediate arrival was accompanied by a request to accept the professorship of public law in the Comparative Law School, his Alma Mater, which position he is still holding. Besides practising law in Shanghai, Dr. Chen is also connected with the *Shun Pao*, serving in the capacity of a special editor. From time to time, he has written articles dealing with present day problems which are widely read and often-times reprinted by various Chinese newspapers throughout the country. Dr. Chen was one of four delegates who went to Peking during 1924 for the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court.

Yang Hsiun-Chen
(楊宣誠)

Mr. Yang Hsiun-chen was born in the city of Changsha, Hunan, in 1889. He went to Japan to study when he was very young, and while in Japan took a course in Navy, graduating from the Naval Gunnery School and the Navy Torpedo School in Tokyo. When the first Revolution broke out in Wuchang in 1911 he returned to China and was forthwith appointed Officer-in-Charge of the guns of the *Tsu Tai* gunboat of the Revolutionary Navy. The next year, 1912, Mr. Yang was selected by the Hunan government to be sent to the United States to study. He spent about three years in America, studying political economy. Upon the completion of his education in America, he returned in 1915, when he was appointed professor of the Hunan Normal College.

In 1916 he was appointed First Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Governor of Hunan. In 1917 his services were needed by China in Siberia, when he went as a Lieutenant of the China Expeditionary Army to Siberia. After serving two years in the Siberia expedition during the world war, he returned to Changsha in 1919 taking up his former post as First Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

In 1921 when the self-government of Hunan was organized upon the completion of the Hunan Provincial

Constitution, he was made the Councillor of Foreign Affairs for the province. The appointment was first through election in the Changsha Provincial Assembly, and was subsequently approved by the Governor of Hunan, in accordance with the Hunan Constitution. This position he has been holding since the appointment. Mr. Yang is the youngest member of the Hunan Executive Body of seven. He is very popular among the Hunanese due to his able management of diplomatic affairs of Hunan.

New Books and Publications

The Great Missionary Enterprise

The Business of Missions by Cornelius H. Patton, Secretary of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The Macmillan Co: New York: 1924.

From the Foreword we read, that "This is a business view of foreign missions; but let no one suppose it is a view of foreign missions for the sake of business. The idea, it seems to me, that the churches, the schools, the hospitals, and the presses we establish in foreign lands are beneficial to American trade has been sufficiently exploited. The contention is true enough. That the missionary is a pioneer of commerce is established beyond debate. By his teachings, and even more by his manner of life, he creates a thousand appetites which must then be supplied. The argument is correct, and, in a way, it is legitimate, since commerce is one of the agencies of God for the civilization and advancement of the race. The merchant who ships useful goods to foreign lands is a benefactor of mankind. He deserves our encouragement and praise. I am glad the missionary can open to him new fields of enterprise in other lands, and can help establish him in the confidence of their peoples.

But to argue the case for foreign missions on that ground is, in my opinion, a dangerous thing. What has been called "the most selfish venture of the Church" cannot be urged on the basis of increased business done and profit made without suffering loss in another and more valuable kind of prestige. List all the benefits you can; unfold the sale of tools, tractors, ploughs, winnowing machines, sewing machines, pumps, kerosene, shoes, and cotton goods, and all the rest, and in not one instance or in all together have you touched the mainspring of the missionary enterprise. St. Peter or St. Paul would not know what you were talking about. Jesus Christ would not recognize in the enterprise that for which He sacrificed His life."

The author is dealing not with the motive but with the character and conduct of Mission work, "an altruistic enterprise which has reached majestic proportions." He has abandoned the familiar phraseology of campaign and strategy for the speech of the day intelligible to the modern business man who believes in efficiency and expects results.

The vastness, variety and success of Mission activities are set forth in a comprehensive way with frank and intimate glimpses of the processes and the problems both on the field and at the headquarters. The degree of cooperation and efficiency of administration will be a revelation to the average business man who reads the book. The number and character of the business men at headquarters who voluntarily devote many hours to the shaping of policy and general administrative affairs will be a surprise.

The first half of the book seemed a bit too statistical and failed to grip the attention. It appeared to one more or less familiar with Mission facts like the old facts parading under the borrowed plumage of business phraseology. Later, however, one's interest is seized. We read the second half at a sitting. The chapter on "Facing the Problems" from page 100 onward reads like a romance and thrills the imagination.

The book yields an excellent comprehensive survey of the Mission enterprise. It takes one inside and lets him see the inner workings as well as gives him the broad general sweep. Many know of some aspects; few are familiar with all. Here is a concise and readable opportunity to prime up. For the busy business man it is a handy compendium for ready reference, giving briefly just what he wants to know. For the average missionary, whose nose is apt to be too close to the grindstone, the book supplies an excellent resume of the whole seen in the large, yet with a satisfactory degree of detail. It will enlarge his horizon and strengthen his confidence as sharing in a large enterprise whose success is assured.

Since China has been chosen for illustrative purposes, the leading mission field and the one offering the best opportunity for a detailed view of the enterprise, the book should hold a very special interest and value for China readers.

C. E. P.

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1924.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week it looked as if cotton were of absolutely no intrinsic value and the market was pounded down by disgusted bulls and elated bears until December cotton was well under Tls. 35.00 for Tungchow standard in the Exchange. Prices showing at one day a gross decline of Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 175, making a total decline of about Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 5.00 from the level of a week ago, this being the first real downward movement during the season, and with practically ten taels lower as compared with the early part of August. The dominant feature of the recent decline was in sympathy with the heavy decline in Mid-Americans, unfavorable trade conditions in the yarn market, and the political trouble in China also daily increase in arrivals from the interior marts against limited purchases made by local mills.

Judging from the present state of condition, and the favorable crop outlook in the cotton world, we believe that sales should be made anyhow on all reactions.

Yarn.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak with a further decline of nine to ten taels from last week's level. Business for export has been booked, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts to Szechuen, Fukien, Canton, Swatow, Wuhu, Chefoo, etc.

Liverpool, Sept. 18. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	13.63	Pence
" Oct	12.54	"
" Jan	12.43	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Sept. 18, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	22.25	Cents
Dec	21.85	"
Jan	21.88	"
Mar	22.16	"
May	22.45	"
Spot	22.50	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Sept 18, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	450 per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	"	381 "	"
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	"	429 "	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Sept	Tls.	38.00
Shanghai, Oct	"	36.25
M-ginned, Oct	"	36.50
Taichong, Oct	"	37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	"	36.00
Ningpo, Spot	"	38.00

Market:—*Weak.*

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2482
DOROTHY ENDICOTT WILLIAMS,	Estate No.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES L. L. WILLIAMS,
Administrator,
Care Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 19, 1924.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has advanced ⅛d. during the week; to-day's quotation being 35 7/8 d. ready and forward. The official T/T rate on London remained @ 3/4 1/2 d. till last Friday but a heavy merchant demand caused a decline to 3/4 1/4 d. Since then the market has been very steady and although the official rate remains unchanged, business is doing at considerably above the quotation. There is very little doing, but a few silk bills on New York have been placed during the last two days. At the close 3/5d. is offering for T/T on London and 76 3/8 T/T New York.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

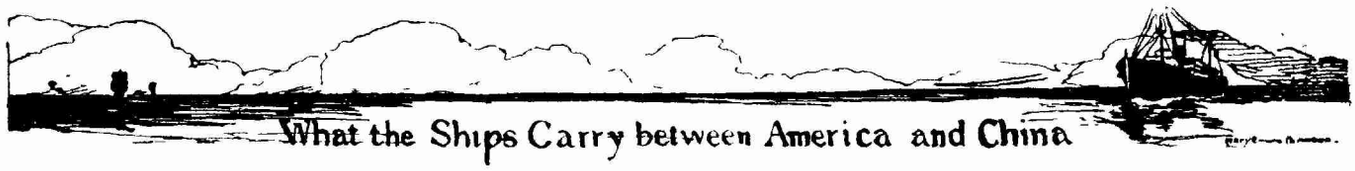
Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 47,422,000 an increase of Tls.	140,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$ 50,370,000 an increase of $	390,000.
Silver Yen	Yen.	800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 83,584,000 as against Tls. 50,812,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday Sept. 18	Friday Sept. 19	Saturday Sept. 20	Monday Sept. 22	Tuesday Sept. 23	Wed. Sept. 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.950	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2 3/4 1/4	3/4 7/16	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
O/Dfts. "	—	3/4 9/16	3.4 9/16 3.4 5/16	3/4 5/16	3/4 5/16	3/4 5/16	3/4 5/16
4m/s "	—	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4 3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
T/T India	224.750	230 1/4	229 1/2 228	227 1/2	226 3/4	226 3/4	226 3/4
T/T France	1,338.600	1415	1415 1405	1410	1410	1415	1415
T/T N. Y.	72.930	75 1/4	75 1/2 75	75	75	75	75
T/T Hong	73.155	70 3/4	70 3/4 70 3/4	71	71 1/4	71	71
T/T Japan	56.770	54	54 54	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54
T/T Batavia	192.630	200	200 298 3/4	197 3/4	198 3/4	199	199
T/T Straits	72.160	69 1/4	69 1/2 70	70	70	70	70
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/4.200	3/6	3/6 3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3 6	3/6
4m/s " D/P	—	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4 3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6 1/8	3/6 1/8
6m/s " D/A	3/4.575	3/6 3/8	3/6 3/8 3/6 1/8	3/6 1/8	3/6 1/8	3/6 3/8	3/6 3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,408 600	1490	1490 1480	1485	1485	1490	1490
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75 430	78	78 77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78	78
4m/s " Docs	—	78 1/2	78 1/2 78	78	78	78 1/2	78 1/2

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept 22	Spet. 23	Sept. 24
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 15/16	34 7/8	34 13/16	34 11/16	35	35 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69 3/4	G. $. 69 5/8	G. $. 69 1/2	G. $. 69 1/2	G. $. 69 3/4	G. $. 69 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 256.80	Tls. 261.20	Tls. 259.20	Tls. 256.80	Tls. 255.00	Tls. 255.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.775	72.70	72.60	72.25	72.	71.70
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.52
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 446 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 13/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/16
" 4	3 15/16 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4 3/8
" 6	4 1/8 %	Kobe " " "	T/T 1/9 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Aug. 1.25 equal Gold $1

S. S. West Chotaka, August 25, from U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	5,735
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	50,565

S. S. Shinyo Maru, August 25, from U. S. A.

Canned Fruits	Pls.	43
Leather, Calf	,,	5
,, Patent	,,	12
Raisins	,,	74
Boxes, Cash	Pcs.	250
Machines, Calculating	,,	6

S. S. City of Manila, August 23, from U. S. A.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	150
,, Sheet	,,	446
,, Wire Shorts	,,	453
,, Bars, Old	,,	183
Artificial Silk	,,	8
Leadfoil & infoil	,,	389
Paper Coated	,,	889
,, Writing	,,	114
,, Unclassed	,,	35
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,145
,, Prepared	,,	14
Cotton Flannel, Grey, 32.34 in	Pcs.	3,000
Oilcloth	,,	480
Motor-cars	,,	9
Motor-cycles	,,	6
Cigarettes	Mille	60,050
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	7,250
,, Unclassed	,,	250

S. S. Arizona Maru, August 26,

Machinery	Hk. Tls.	6,081

S. S. Empress of Asia, August 30,

To Kansas City:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	179

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.98
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	549
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	22
Hair, Nets	Hk. Tls.	1,661

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 230	Pls.	233.21
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai, Bls. 53	Pls.	52.77
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other ports, Bls. 120	,,	122.88
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	139
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	18
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	395
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	14
Bristles	,,	95
Hides Buffalo	,,	40
Straw, Braid	,,	11
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs	2,500
,, Marmot	,,	37,711
,, Moufflon	,,	8,160
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	354

S. S. President Monroe, Aug. 26, from U. S. A.

Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	Pls.	4
Antifriction Metal	,,	32
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	53
,, Washers	,,	17
Bleaching Powder	,,	301
Canned Asparagus	,,	91
,, Fruits	,,	215
Cheese	,,	2
Coffee	,,	3
Glycerine	,,	28
Gum, Arabic	,,	16
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	2,731
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Malt	,,	1,203
Oranges, Fresh	,,	16
Prunes Dried	,,	19
Paper, Coated	,,	410
,, Wrapping	,,	111
,, Writing	,,	4
,, Waxed	,,	20
,, Unclassed	,,	1,046
Packings, Asbestos	,,	8
,, Unclassed	,,	3
Quaker Oota	,,	27
Raisins	,,	1,500
Sugar of Milk	,,	18
Rum, for Cigarettes	Galls.	29,345
Paints, Unclassed	,,	203
Organs	Pcs.	1
Typewriters	,,	106
Canned Fruits	Doz.	157
,, Fish	,,	235
,, Meats	,,	41
,, Vegetables	,,	122
Coffee	,,	41
Cigarettes	Mills.	50,000
Shoes	Pairs	675
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 766	Hk. Tls.	29,647
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	46,415

S. S. Africa Maru, September 2,

To Seattle:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	11

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	14
Oil, Wood	,,	789

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	223
,, other Ports	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	32

To Chicago:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	139
,, Kiukiang	,,	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	26
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	7

To New York:

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	32,400

S. S. Perseus, September 9,

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	500

To New York.

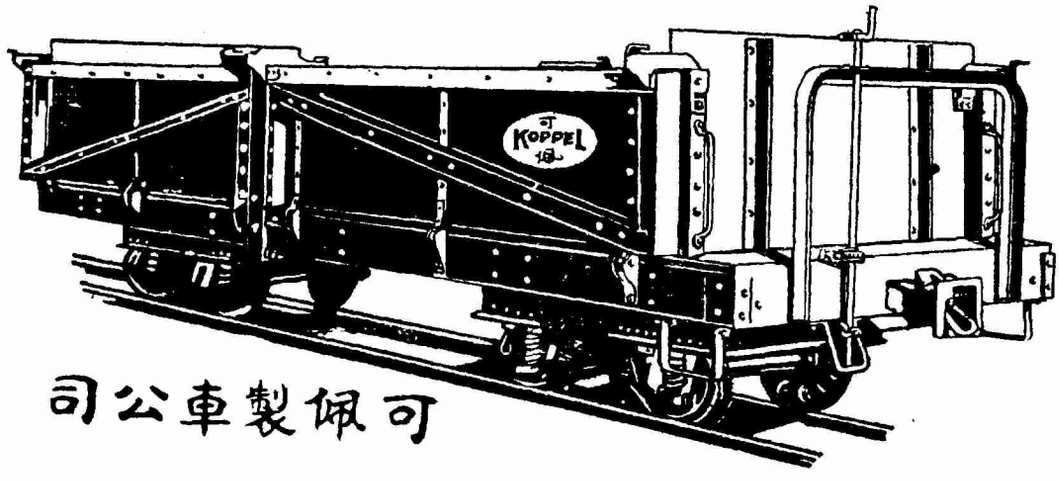
Bristles	Pls.	258
Chinaware, Fine	,,	31
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	50
Hair, Goat	,,	16
Hair, Horse	,,	41
Hair, Human	,,	8
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	74
Oil, Wood	,,	421
Rhubarb	,,	11
Straw Braid, White	,,	118
Wool, Sheep's	,,	65
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,303

S. S. Empress of Canada, Sept. 15,

To New York

Skin Crosses, Lamb	Pcs.	810
,, ,, Sheep	,,	551
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	786

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

30-151

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of H. Benham, A. Johannesen, S. Hughes, J. E West, J. Anderson; submitted.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2461, Charles Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; argument of counsel on motion to dismiss; submitted.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; on application for older of sale; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY

(Continued from last week)

African Slave Trade was such an offense and that a vessel engaged in it was subject to confiscation without even treaty authority,[40] saying

> "No nation has a right to infringe the law of nations, so as thereby to produce an injury to any other nation".

Long afterward, the Supreme Court amplified this language as follows:

> "The law of nations requires every national government to use 'due diligence' to prevent a wrong being done within its own dominion to another nation with which it is at peace, or to the people thereof". [41]

In 1890 the United States became the first signatory to the Anti-Slave Trade Act which prohibited the traffic in human beings, provided for the punishment of accessories and accomplices, and imposed penalties for the commission of prohibited acts.[42] And so late as 1906, the Senate ratified the Algeciras Convention which prohibited the introduction of contraband into Morocco and made it punishable by confiscation as well as by fine and imprisonment.[43] Such repeated exercise of the power to prescribe offenses by treaty would seem to afford a practical construction by the political arm of the government which would bring this case within the doctrine already referred to as invoked by defendant's counsel.[44] It must be remembered that the treaties here involved deal entirely with foreign relations which is a natural and proper subject of treaties. They do not assume to legislate concerning offenses committed in domestic territory, but only those in foreign countries and in this respect they are similar to the ones just mentioned. If such provisions are valid (and so far as we know they have never been questioned) those invoked by the prosecution in this case are equally so.

Finally even had there been no other legislation, it must be remembered that, since treaties are "laws of the United States", their provisions are expressly extended by the following over those located like defendant:

> "Jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, and so far as they are suitable to carry the same into effect, extended over all citizens of the United States in those countries."[45]

Early in the history of the Supreme Court, Justice Chase declared in a celebrated cause:[46]

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40. U. S. v. La Jeune Eugenie, 2 Mason 409, 26 Fed. Cas. 832, Cf. Res Publica v. De Longchamps, 1 Dall. (U. S.) 111, 1 L. ed. 59, where sentence of imprisonment and fine was imposed under no other authority than that of international law.
41. U. S. v. Arjona, 120 U. S., 479, 30 L. ed. 730.
42. African Slave Trade Act, Arts. V, XII, Malloy, Treaties II, 1964, et seq.
43. Arts. XIX, XX, Malloy Treaties II, 2164.
44. Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, 2nd Ed. VI, 1036.
45. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086.
46. Ware v. Hylton, 3 Dall. (U. S.) 199, 1 L. ed. 585.

Sept. 22, 1924, Cause No. 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co. Inc.; argument of counsel on demurrer; submitted.
„ 23. „ „ „ 2496, In re James H. Pyke's estate; on petition for probate of will; testimony taken of Anabel G. Pyke, E. M. Scott, T. R. Scott, W. A. Main; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 20, 1924, Crim. No. 673, U. S. v. T. O. Gunderson; non-appearance of defendant entered; submitted.
„ 20, „ „ „ 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; testimony taken of Tse Zai Tsung, Zeng Ah San, C. Doyle, defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Sept. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2461, Charles Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc ; order dismissing plaintiff's bill for appointment of receiver.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; order of sale.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co.; order overruling general demurrer.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; order for closing administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 20, 1924, Crim. No. 673, U. S. v. T. O. Gunderson; defendant's bail forfeited.
„ 20, „ „ „ 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; judgment suspended.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 7, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan.
„ 28, „ 10 am, „ „ 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
Nov. 11. „ 10 am, „ „ 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.
„ 11, „ 10 am, „ „ 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2493, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; complaint; summons issued.
„ 16, „ „ „ 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; answer.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2494, Murray Packing Company v. E H. Himrod; petition; summons issued.
„ 17, „ „ „ 2495, J. S. Watson v. F. L. Cole et al.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 18, „ „ „ 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co. Inc.; demurrer.
„ 18, „ „ „ 2493, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; marshal's return of summons.
„ 18, „ „ „ 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; motion to set.
„ 18, „ „ „ 2066, The American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet; motion to set.
„ 18, „ „ „ 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; motion to set.
„ 18, „ „ „ 2477, Dah Chung Printiug Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; answer.

"If the court possess a power to declare treaties void, I shall never exercise it, but in a very clear case indeed."

After more than a century and a quarter the required "clear case" appears never to have arisen. In the leading commentary[47] on treaties it is observed:

"The fact which necessarily impresses itself most forcibly on the mind of anyone examining the cases cited in the preceding sections of this chapter is that no treaty, or legislation based on, or enacted to carry out, any treaty stipulations has ever been declared void or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction; notwithstanding the fact that in many cases the matters affected, both as to the treaty and the legislation, are apparently beyond the domain of congressional legislation and in some instancess of Federal jurisdiction. The people of the United States, as represented in Congress and by the Judiciary have acquiesced in the exercise of this power and so far as all questions that have as yet arisen, or which are likely to arise in the near future, the treaty-making power is not restricted by any limitations which can be expressly defined at the present time."

If this record is to be broken it should be by some higher tribunal.

Defendant's counsel has presented an exhaustive and ingenious argument, but we are not convinced either that the treaties in question have lost their force or that the offense which they prescribe is beyond the treaty making power of the United States.

In cases like this

"The offense which is intended to be committed as the result of the conspiracy need not be described as fully as would be required in an indictment in which such matter was charged as a substantive crime."[48]

So construed, we think the information charges "an offense against the United States", prescribed by treaties constituting part of "the supreme law of the land", and which this Court is expressly authorized to enforce.

The demurrer is

OVERRULED.

47. Butler, The Treaty-Making Power of the United States, II, Sec. 454.
48. Ching v. U. S., 118 Fed. 538.

ON MOTION TO DISMISS
(*decided October 10, 1923.*)

LOBINGIER, J.:

At the close of the prosecution's evidence the defendant's counsel presented an oral motion to dismiss on the ground that the prosecution had failed to negative the exceptions recited in one of the treaties, and particularly the exception of "sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them." In support of

(Continued next week)

Sept. 18, 1924, Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; application for order of sale.
„ 19, „ „ „ 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; marshal's return of summons.
„ 20. „ „ „ 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; inventory.
„ 20, „ „ „ 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; motion to set.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2496, In re James H. Pyke's estate; petition.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co. Inc.; demurrer.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2494. Murray Packing Company v. E. H. Himrod; marshal's return of summons
„ 23, „ „ „ 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
„ 23, „ „ „ 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's sstate; administrator's final account and petition for discharge; receipts.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 17, 1924, Civil No. 166, Vazlave Zila v. M. Y. Mesa; marshal's return of writ of execution.
„ 20, „ Crim „ 673, U. S. v. T. O. Gunderson; complaint.
„ 20, „ „ „ 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nausiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih' ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.48				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.											8.50	17.08	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											17.08	2.04	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											2.04	—	5.58
Tientsin Central a.											—	10.15	—
Do. d.												—	15.32
Tientsin East... a.												10.25	15.42
Do. d.												14.25	
Peking ... ... a.													

T. P. L. Express — H.K.W. T. P. L. Mail

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											—	T. P. L. Express	9.35
Do. d.											13.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											—		10.06
Do. d.											13.20		19.50
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		6.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		16.02
Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		23.00
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	0.52
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	—
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nausiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	11.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

STATIONS													
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23 40	1 20
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8 40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10 16	11.56	13.36	15 30	17.12	18.55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19.00	20.45	22 30	0.20	1.55

STATIONS													
Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21.00	22 50	0.35 *
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12 32	14.13	16.07	17 43	19.28	21.13	23 03	0 47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1[illegible]	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	.	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.[illegible]*	*9.0[illegible]*	*13.[illegible]*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.16*	*19.20*
Lunghaw Junction .....arr.		*8.[illegible]*	*9.[illegible]*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.35*	*18.35*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---		..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	-		..	23.45
Zahkou .....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10			..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou..... d	..	.	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d	..		7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..		8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d	..		9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d	.	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.3*	*9.3[illegible]*	*11.3[illegible]*	*13.58*	*16 0.*	*18.4[illegible]*	..	*23.37*
Shanghai South .....a	*8.5.*	*9.5[illegible]*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16.2*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	.	15.50	18.40		22.22
Siccawei .....d.		9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Jessfield .....d		9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	.	22.36
Shanghai North ... ...a		10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10		22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15